The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5564. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon's Reforms to be Carried Out at Once.

No Accord of the Left on a Plan of Action.

The Original Disestablishment Date Accepted by the Lords.

Another Frightful Colliery Explosion in England.

Thirty Persons Killed and Sixty Wounded.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Political Reforms—Action of the Ministerial Council—Meeting of the Deputies of the Left.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

The Ministerial Council have prepared and presented to the Emperor the basis of a *Senatus Consultum*, giving effect to the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif.

Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif the Deputies of the Left have held a meeting to consider what action they should take under the circumstances. M. THIERS presented and explained a protest against the attitude of the Government toward the Chamber, and then proceeded to develop a programme of political reform. But his propositions were considered too monarchical by the Democrats, and were rejected. M. JULES FAVRE advocated silence for the present, and others favored a dissolution of the Chamber. The meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

Victor Duruy and Adolphe Vintry Appointed Senators.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

The official newspaper to-day says that Messrs. VICTOR DURUY and ADOLPHE VINTRY have been appointed Senators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill—Action of the Lords—A Compromise Effected.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a full attendance of Peers and spectators, and many members of the House of Commons were present. The consideration of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed.

Earl GRANVILLE opened the debate by stating that Her Majesty's Ministers regarded the vote of Tuesday night as one of a very grave character; but they were unwilling to prevent the consideration of the other amendments to the bill, and were anxious to conduct the discussion in a spirit of peace and conciliation. He proposed the reinsertion of the original date of disestablishment, namely, Jan. 1, 1877, but should not insist on a division of the House; if the motion was contrary to the feeling of the House he would withdraw it.

Lord CAIRNS said since the adjournment he had had a conference with Earl GRANVILLE. He (Lord CAIRNS) thought the amendments remaining few and capable of solution. He was glad to find that Earl GRANVILLE was actuated by a similar spirit. Nothing could be more culpable on either side than to encourage or protract controversy on a measure of this kind where materials for a solution were at hand. With that view and that sentiment everything which took place at the conference accorded. He agreed that the question of date was of secondary importance, and declared that he was ready to accept the original date. He advised the Lords not to insist on their amendments in regard to curates, ecclesiastical residences or the commutation of annuities. If three-fourths of a diocese were willing to commute, they would have twelve instead of seven per cent. added. The question with respect to the disposition of the surplus might be left over; but power should be given to Parliament to apply a portion of the fund to the alleviation of unavoidable calamity. Lord CAIRNS concluded by admitting that he still had strong objections to the bill; but if it was to pass at all, it was not for the interest of the country or the Church to prolong the struggle on minor details.

The Marquis of SALISBURY, Earl RUSSELL and other leading Peers accepted the compromise, and praised the conduct of Lord CAIRNS in the present emergency.

The motion for the restoration of the original date of disestablishment was agreed to, and other amendments were disposed of according to the terms of the compromise.

Clause 68 was altered so that none of the surplus shall be applied without the separate and distinct sanction of Parliament.

The Earl of BANDON and the Bishop of Tuam protested against the compromise.

Earl GRANVILLE thanked Lord CAIRNS for the frankness with which he had entered into confidential communication with the Government, in order to smooth down the difficulties in the way of the bill.

The Irish Church Bill—Times' Comments.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

The *Times* this morning, in an editorial, says that the Ministry has resolved to preserve the Irish Church bill, in spite of the majority against it in the House of Lords. Therefore the conclusion is, the *Times* continues, that the differences between the Houses in respect to the preamble and the sixty-eighth clause do not offer an insuperable obstacle to the passage of the bill.

The Times on the Condition of Ireland.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

The *Times*, alluding to the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, says centuries of misrule have planted perverse views in the Irish peasant's breast, which must disappear under beneficent and enlightened legislation. For this reason we trust in such measures of justice as the Irish Church bill, which should not be left unsettled a moment longer than can be avoided. Until it is settled there is little hope for tranquillity in Ireland, and the gravest results are to be apprehended from temporary postponement. Heavy indeed is the responsibility of those who have the power to rescue the measure from delay.

The Harvard Four—One Challenge Declined.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

The Harvard crew are at Putney. They have declined the challenge of the London Club.

Another Terrible Colliery Explosion—Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at St. Helens, a small place a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright, and sixty more or less injured. The whole section of the country is plunged in mourning.

SPAIN.

Confirmation of the Report of the Entry of Carlos.

MADRID, Thursday, July 22.

The entry of CARLOS in the Province of Navarre is confirmed. Great precautions are being taken by the Government.

BELGIUM.

Arrival of the New United States Minister at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, July 22.

J. RUSSELL JONES, the new United States Minister to Belgium, arrived here yesterday.

CUBA.

Release of American Prisoners—Use of Confiscated Property.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 22.

Two citizens of the United States named PRINTADO and CABIAS, who have been in prison since February, and Señor GUTIERREZ, a Mexican, have been released through the intercession of the American Consul-General.

The splendid Aldamas mansion in this city, confiscated by the Government, has been turned into a casino for the officers of the volunteers. The total number of estates belonging to rebels which have been embargoed by the Government up to the present date is 1,200.

Advices from Fernando Po represent that Cuban prisoners there are in good health.

MEXICO.

Observance of the Fourth—General Vega's Project of a Northwest Confederacy—Mining Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, July 22.

Advices from Mazatlan to July 12 have been received. The Fourth of July was quietly observed by the resident Americans. Governor RAUBY being unwell on that day, sent his Secretary to the American Consul's to offer the usual congratulations.

General VEGA still remained at Tepic, the guest of General LOZADA. It is stated that VEGA will certainly carry out his plan of organizing a Northwest Confederacy within a few months. His popularity, and the support of General LOZADA's troops, are rendering him invincible.

The rainy season had commenced.

The mines at Consola Copola and Ventano were yielding large quantities of silver.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Escape of Reiffenstein from Ottawa—More Recruits for Rome—Murder in St. Catharines—Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Thursday, July 22.

REIFFENSTEIN, the defaulting clerk in the Receiver-General's Department, escaped from jail last night, and it is reported that he left for the States in a private conveyance.

Hon. JOHN ROSE, the Finance Minister, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted. It is said that Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER will take Mr. ROSE's place.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, July 22.

All accounts from the interior of this Province concur in representing the agricultural prospects favorably.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 22.

The crew of the schooner *Garryowen* have made the same affidavits here in regard to the sinking of the vessel in Lake Erie as they did at Buffalo.

The "Lacrosse" match between the Toronto Club and the "Team" Onondaga and Cayuga Indians, for the championship, was won by the Toronto Club in three straight games.

A great temperance demonstration took place here yesterday. Representatives from all parts of the Province were present.

Bishop BOURGET has written from Rome urging the formation of another corps of Zouaves. Rev. Father MORAN is now on his way to Canada to raise recruits.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Thursday, July 22.

This morning, about 12:30 o'clock, a man named TROVER MORGAN was shot and killed by CYRUS SALADEL. MORGAN, who is a vagrant, was allowed to sleep in SALADEL's barn, and in the night got up and tried to enter the house through the dining-room window, when SALADEL shot him. A verdict was rendered of justifiable homicide.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Thursday, July 22.

Right Rev. Bishop HORAN, accompanied by JAMES O'REILLY, Q. C., proceeded to the Penitentiary this morning with the necessary papers for the release of Father MCMAHON. He was immediately liberated, and is at present at the Bishop's residence.

The Canadian Press Association—Their Entertainment in Different Places.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, July 22.

The Canadian Press Association arrived here yesterday afternoon on their annual excursion, after a stormy passage on Lake Ontario. They were cordially received, and after being shown different points of interest, were entertained at BARTHOLOMEY's Gardens and at the Osborne House. They left here this morning for Oswego.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, July 22.

The Canadian Press Association arrived here this forenoon and were entertained by the Syracuse Press by a reception and dinner at the Syracuse House. They proceeded to Oswego in a special train tendered gratuitously by the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company. The excursionists number 120.

OSWEGO, N. Y, Thursday, July 22.

The Canadian Press Association arrived here at 1:15 P. M. by a special train. During the afternoon they visited the principal places of interest in the city, and this evening were entertained at a grand banquet and ball at the Rink. Hon. A. S. PAGE, Mayor, presided at the banquet. Toasts were responded to by Messrs. Buckingham, McDougall, McClenigan, King and Cameron, of the Canadian Press, and by Hon. J. C. Churchill, Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Albertus Perry, Charles F. Richardson, of Oswego, and Ex-Governor Nye, Comptroller William F. Allen, and Hon. Charles P. Clark, Mayor of Syracuse. J. TILLINGHAST, General Superintendent, and WILLIAM P. LAPHAM, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad were also present. The Association will leave here to-night after the ball, by special steamer for Kingston.

The Trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney in Chicago—Extraordinary Proceedings and Demonstrations—An Injunction Served

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 22.

The Ecclesiastical Court, engaged in the trial of CHENEY, assembled at 9:30 this morning. The President announced that the exceptions taken yesterday afternoon by the counsel for the accused, and which had been held for advisement at the adjournment, were overruled. Mr. FULLER rose and said:

"We have up to this time presented such objections as we had to the jurisdiction and to the various papers that have been laid before you, and to the Court of which you are the presiding officer, until we have reached the point at which we will go no further. I have applied to the Superior Court of Chicago for an injunction, which has been granted, against all further proceedings in the case. We have deermined that if our client is smitten, it shall not be contrary to law, and we have been compelled to pursue this course The Sheriff of Cook County, who is present, will serve the gentlemen whom he will find named in the writ."

The Sheriff of Cook County (GUSTAVE TISCHER) then proceeded to serve the writ in due form, his entrance being greeted with loud and continued applause by the audience.

As soon as he could be heard, the President demanded order, and said if such demonstrations should again occur he would order the house to be cleared.

After the injunction had been served the Court retired for consultation, and on return shortly after 11 o'clock, announced that an adjournment would be had until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The Weather and the Crops.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 22.

Advices from various parts of the West are to the effect that the weather for the past four days has been favorable to the ripening of the growing grain crops .There have been occasional showers at some points, but no heavy rains since last Saturday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Trial of the "Avitor"—Large Fire in Nevada—The Election in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 21.

Another successful trial of the air ship *Avitor* took place to-day in the presence of members of the Press, a portion of the Chicago party and a number of engineers. Several of the latter expressed the opinion that the larger machine now under construction would be a success.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi Mine in Virginia City, Nevada, were destroyed by fire to-day. The Company's boarding-house, several surrounding buildings and a large amount of lumber and timber were also burned. The workmen escaped through the Hale & Norcross shaft. The loss is over $100,000, and is only partly insured.

The official returns of the vote in Washington Territory give a total of 5,238, an increase in two years of 698. GARFIELD's (Republican) majority for delegate to Congress is 148. The vote on the question of a State Constitution is small—400 in favor and 688 against the proposition.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento to-day, organized, appointed committees and adjourned till this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 22.

An arrival from the cod fishing fleet brings 45,000 fish. It reports ten other vessels with an aggregate catch of 214,000 up to July 5.

The Eastward bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad was delayed five hours last night near Humboldt Lake, occasioned by a waterspout washing away a portion of the road-bed.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Japan* from China were 112 Chinese women, sent here for the purpose of prostitution.

The Customs officers have seized over $15,000 worth of opium, brought here on the China steamer, for violation of the revenue laws.

THE TURF.

The Suffolk Park Racing, Philadelphia—Last Day of the Meeting—The Closing Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 22.

The trotting meeting over the Suffolk Park Course terminated to-day. There was a large attendance and capital sport, the weather being fine and the track in splendid condition. The first trot was for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between BUDD DOBLE's chestnut mare *Dot*, and J. LEAVITT's gray stallion *Ironsides*. The former was the favorite in the betting at $100 to $35, before the start, and even after the first heat, which *Ironsides* won, $100 to $25 was freely laid on *Dot* by the partisans of DOBLE's stable, principally the New-York turf speculators, these odds being laid to a heavy amount. *Ironsides*, however, won the race in three straight heats, although he had the reputation of not being able to stay the distance, and the Doble party lost nearly all the money they had won over *Goldsmith Maid* the day previous. The time was 2:36½, 2:35 and 2:37.

The second race was for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between WM. DOBLE's chestnut gelding *John*, and J. LOVETT's bay mare *Rose*. *John* was the favorite, and he won easily in three straight heats in 2:51, 2:42, 2:45.

The Yerger Case—Close of the Proceedings before the Military Commission.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, July 22.

The trial of YERGER before the Military Commission was concluded to-day, but the verdict is not known. After the trial was concluded YERGER was brought before Judge HILL, of the United States Circuit Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge WILLIAM YERGER, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted a plea, to which the Judge-Advocate, Colonel THOMAS F. BARR, submitted a return, and YERGER was remanded to military custody, the points involved having heretofore been passed upon by Judge HILL with the same result. The case will next be heard from in the Supreme Court.

The Humboldt Anniversary in St. Louis—The Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 22.

At a meeting here last night to consider how the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of HUMBOLDT should be celebrated on Sept. 14, it was decided to have a festival, with music and orations in different languages.

The change of gauge of the South Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday, and now conforms to that of the Missouri Pacific Road.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, July 22.—In the Court of County Sessions, on motion of District-Attorney PECKHAM, a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the cases of 115 persons indicted for assaults, counterfeiting, grand larceny, burglary, robbery, and nearly every offence against the laws. Most of the cases have been on the calendar for years, and the culprits are not to be found. The Canal Board has appointed J. NELSON TUBBS, of Rochester, Resident Engineer of the Western Division of Canals. The Board has adjourned until the 24th of August.

BUFFALO, July 22.—The annual Fenian festival at Clinton Forest to-day was a grand demonstration. Military and civic organizations of the Brotherhood paraded the streets in the morning, with music and banners, and an immense crowd was present at the grove in the afternoon, where speeches were made by Mr. GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, and others. All the elevators in the city, and several other businesses, were suspended, to enable the employes to participate in the celebration.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.—ISAAC EURRINE, a man over 80 years of age, was killed by a gravel train on the Hudson River Railroad, near Garrison station, this morning. He was partly deaf, and was walking on the track. He was a resident of Cold Spring.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 22.—There were four hundred arrivals at this place to-day; among them Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, W. A. CORCORAN, General GEO. E. PICKETT and others. Blankets and overcoats are in demand. The thermometer at noon marked 67°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 22.—WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH, of Erie, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, by Ex-Senator BUCKALEW, President of the late Convention.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 22.—The printers of the Dayton *Ledger* Office are on a strike for their wages. The strike is sanctioned by the Typographical Union.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 22.—Rev. A. R. ABBOTT, pastor of the Universalist Church, and County Supervisor of Schools, died this morning.

JACKSON, Miss., July 22.—The Dent movement is supported by the Press of the State, and he will receive the support of the Conservatives of all parties.

MACON, Ga., July 22.—TURNER was discharged by the United States Commissioner at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Accident at Mast Hope—The Engineer of the Freight Train.

From the Elmira Advertiser, July 21.

While the Press and the people on all sides are denouncing Engineer GRIFFIN for falling asleep at his post, they have not stopped to inquire whether he had not been deprived of that necessary rest which every man must have to fit him to discharge responsible duties with care and wakefulness. We have been assured that he had been deprived of his regular sleep for over forty hours, by his duties as engineer on the Erie Railway. If this is true, the blame of the accident rests not alone upon him, but should be divided with those who required him to work such unusual hours. All the testimony before the Coroner's inquest goes to prove the temperate habits and general careful watchfulness of the engineer, and we trust his heretofore good conduct and efficiency as an engineer will have some weight in making up the public verdict against him. If, as we believe, he has been overtaxed with work and deprived of his necessary rest, he is not the culprit the papers are trying to make him out to be; and, if on his trial, these facts should be proved, we trust the railroad officials will profit by it, and see to it that their employes have their requisite rest like other men. It is no use to have regulations that employes shall not go to sleep, and yet compel those employes to violate them by not allowing them to have their stated rest. Nature is superior to all law and railroad regulations, and if its rights are violated it will assert them in the end.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Halpine, the American in an English Prison—Efforts of Colonel Warren in his Behalf—Senator Morton and the Cubans—The Tennessee Canvass—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

Secretaries COX and CRESWELL gave audience to-day to Colonel WARREN, who waited on them in reference to HALPINE, at present confined in England. Both Mr. COX and Mr. CRESWELL promised all the assistance in their power to effect his release. HALPINE's friends present his case as follows: He is an American citizen, a resident of Cincinnati. When Fenianism was an excitement he attended meetings and made speeches, but was never a brother in the society meaning of the term. He went to Ireland in 1867, on private business, about the time the *emeute* took place, and was incarcerated, not for overt acts there, but for words spoken in the United States. The punishment to which he is now subjected is represented to be very severe.

SENATOR MORTON AND THE CUBANS.

Prior to Senator MORTON's departure from here this week, the Cuban envoys had several interviews with him on the subject of their struggle, but more particularly in reference to the Administration. Their object was, of course, to bring some strong influence to bear on the President and the Cabinet to secure some more favorable action in their case than has yet been taken. Mr. MORTON was of opinion that belligerents rights should be conceded them, but he never contemplated going the length of addressing a letter to the President urging this concession.

WORKINGMEN ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

At a recent meeting of workingmen in this city, the subject of Chinese immigration was alluded to. One member thought the influx of so large a number of laborers would result in injuring the workingmen generally. A second member, more sensible and humane than the first, was of opinion that it would be time enough to attend to the Chinese when they come here, and then he would be in favor of admitting them to all trades' unions.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S HORSES.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Secretary of the Interior from President GRANT, requesting him to have his two favorite carriage horses and carriage sent on to him immediately to Long Branch. A favorite trotting mare of the President's, valued at $3,000, died this morning, from the effects, it is thought, of some poisonous substance eaten in the pasture.

THE TENNESSEE CANVASS.

According to the reports of the Tennessee canvass, which have been received here, the success of STOKES seems more than probable. The Senter men, however, are very confident, and claim that he will be elected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 22.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S HORSES.

A *post-mortem* examination was made this afternoon of President GRANT's trotting and blood mare *Ada*, which died after several hours sickness this morning. She could trot her mile in 2:22. There being suspicion of vegetable poisoning, the stomach has been sent to the Army Medical Museum for analysis. In response to a telegram from President GRANT, his carriage horses *Egypt* and *Cincinnati* were to-day sent to Long Branch.

PROPOSED WORLD EXPOSITION.

Measures have been initiated for the organization of a company having in view the holding of a World's Exposition of manufactures, &c., in Washington a year hence.

THE CONVENTION WITH PERU.

Official proclamation is made of the recent Convention between the United States and Peru for the adjustment of claims of the citizens of either country against the other. One Commissioner is to be appointed by each Government, and the two shall name an arbitrator. They are to sit at Lima.

LANDS IN UTAH.

Returns from the local Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, show that during the first two weeks of June last, 883 declaratory statements, covering 140,000 acres, were filed in that office under the Preëmption act of September, 1841.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the Customs receipts from July 10 to July 17, inclusive:

Boston	$287,347
New-York	2,325,618
Philadelphia	238,145
Baltimore	203,205
New-Orleans	55,228
Total	$3,109,543

ARMY.

Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, has been ordered to make several inspections at Fort Porter, Plattsburg Barracks, Madison Barracks and Rouse's Point.

First Lieutenant Helenus Dodt has been detailed to perform the duties of an Indian Agent.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis has been detached from the command of the South-Atlantic Squadron and placed on waiting orders. Commodore Charles S. Boggs has been detached from duty as member of the Board of which Rear-Admiral Goldsborough is President and ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District, relieving Commodore A. L. Case, who is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Commander Francis M. Ramsay has been detached from command of the *Guerriere* and placed on waiting orders. The following have been detached from the *Guerriere* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant Commanders Charles J. McDougall, Albert S. Barker and E. T. Woodward; Lieutenants George E. Wingate and C. H. Rockwell; Surgeon Marius Duval and Past Assistants Joseph Hogg and Thomas R. Brown; Chaplain Henderson; Chief Engineer George H. Baker; First Assistant Robert Polls, and Second Assistants J. P. Kelly, Edward Gay, Nelson Ross, and J. L. Hannum. The following have been detached from the *Guerriere* and ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion: Masters Socrates Hubbard and L. E. Chenery; Ensigns John G. Talbot, R. Mason Lisle and Bloomfield McIlvain; Midshipmen Raymond P. Rodgers, A. B. Wyckoff, L. G. Palmer, T. B. M. Mason, Boutille Noyes, Charles F. Norton, John M. Hawley, Theo. N. Lee, Charles P. Welsh, N. H. Everett, J. M. Elting and E. M. Day. Lieutenants R. P. Leary, C. H. Pendleton and G. M. McClure have been detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered here to be examined for promotion.

An Ancient Snuff-Box.

From the Detroit Post, July 21.

Mrs. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEISTER, living in the vicinity of Galesburg, has a snuff-box which FREDERICK the Great, of Prussia, gave to her husband's great grandfather, HENRY MELICHOR MUHLENBERG, a Lutheran clergyman, born in Germany, and educated at Halle and Gottingen. He was the friend of FREDERICK the Great, and by him was presented with this fine porcelain snuff-box, trimmed with silver. HENRY MELICHOR MUHLENBERG was the first Lutheran clergyman who came to the United States, establishing the first church in Virginia. His son, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, was the first Speaker of the first Congress at Philadelphia. General MUHLENBERG, of the Revolution, was also his son. MARIA, the daughter of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, married JOHN S. HEISTER, and their son, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEISTER, lately deceased, was the husband of the lady who has the snuff-box in question. She also has a large amount of old Continental money that her husband's grandfather received during the Revolution.

An Honorary Degree Appreciated.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.

At its last Commencement, Princeton College conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. DANIEL WEISEL. Such a distinguished honor pleasantly apprises us that the reputation of Judge WEISEL for talent and learning is not limited by the bounds of his own State, nor to the profession he has so well illustrated as Advocate and Judge. In another State, one of the best Colleges in the land, and his Alma Mater, has pointed him out in a host of Alumni, for peculiar praise. Never before has so high a literary compliment been accorded to a citizen of Western Maryland—never before perhaps to a Judge of the Court of Appeals. In these days, when the cry comes to us of a decline of learning in the professions, it is such things as these that well serve to refute the charge.

POLITICAL.

California State Republican Convention.

Declaration Against Chinese Suffrage.

Senator Brownlow to the Colored People of Tennessee.

Speech of Hon. Asa Packer in Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican State Convention—The Nominations and Platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 22.

The Republican State Convention has nominated LORENZO SAWYER and O. C. PRATT Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adopted resolutions, first, pledging the support of the party to and indorsing GRANT's Administration; second, that the negro question has ceased to be an element of American politics; and that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment should be followed by an act of universal amnesty and the enfranchisement of the Southern people; third, regards with satisfaction the increasing immigration to this State from the Atlantic States and Europe, but while giving preference to the people of our own race, holds that inoffensive emigrants from China should be entitled to the full protection of the law; opposes Chinese suffrage in any form, and any change of the Naturalization laws of the United States; fourth, recognizes the power of the General Government to restrict or prevent Chinese emigration by terminating our commercial relations with China, but believes that the closing of our ports, at present, against the Chinese, would be injurious to the material interests of the coast and a reproach upon the intelligence of the American people and contrary to the spirit of the age; fifth, approves of the Eight-hour law; sixth, indorses the action of Congress respecting the *Alabama* Treaty, and considers it the duty of the General Government to demand reparation for the injury inflicted by the British Government and people upon our commerce; seventh, favors the equalization of taxation on all kinds of property in the State; eighth, opposes all grants of State aid to railways.

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Letter from Senator Brownlow to the Colored People of Tennessee.

MONTVALE, Sunday, July 18, 1869.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am constrained to address you a few words in view of the representations which have been made so industriously and so extensively that I have betrayed the Republican Party, and turned my back upon the colored people; sold them out to the rebels.

On the 12th of June I published a brief letter, giving my views on the main issues of the canvass. Since then I have not mingled in the strife, but have been silent, and should not now break that silence but for the reason stated above, and fearing that silence might be construed into an admission of some of the baseless insinuations to which allusion has been made.

So far as the representations named concerning me, and also as to your being disfranchised in the event of SENTER's election, have been made by native Tennesseeans, they are made by unmitigated demagogues, who do not themselves believe a word of them, and they are made for the purpose of misleading you.

So far they have been made by persons of northern birth; they are made by unprincipled men, devoid of self respect or responsibility, that they may use your votes for their own political purposes.

My advice is, beware of both. They are not your friends. To follow their counsels will only lead you astray. You well know that I have ever defended your cause; that I have never misdirected or forsaken you.

Governor SENTER is a good man. He is running as a Republican. He stands squarely upon the Republican platform, with GRANT and Congress, the great Republican Party, and the entire Republican Press, on franchise, the Fifteenth Amendment, and on education. I have known him and General STOKES for twenty-five years. I have closely watched their political course, and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor SENTER's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent, and that in point of ability and statesmanship he is far superior.

Do not allow yourselves to be used by political demagogues. Do not forsake your political friends. Governor SENTER will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and also by a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee, and should you be found to have arrayed yourselves against him in force, what will be your position? You cannot afford to place yourselves outside the Republican Party, and you do not want to array against yourselves the great mass of those who have heretofore stood by you, and who have ever maintained your rights.

Men of small calibre and little brains have said that President GRANT and his Administration are opposed to SENTER and in favor of STOKES' success.

It is true that Stokes Congressmen and others have sent missionaries to Washington, and have interviewed the President, and have made *ex parte* showing of Tennessee affairs, especially by withholding from him the foul Stokes-Cate-Butler conspiracy to strike down a true Republican, who had laid eight months in a rebel prison for his loyalty. And these missionaries have also sought to manipulate the Washington Republican Press into a public indorsement of STOKES. In this latter attempt to a limited extent, and only for an issue or two of the *Chronicle*, have they succeeded; but not one word have they been able to extort from President GRANT in favor of their schemes and their candidate. The Senter men have sent no emissaries to Washington. They are quite willing to trust the wisdom and the Republicanism of the Administration without such missionary labor in that direction. And they will not be disappointed. President GRANT will be entirely satisfied with SENTER's success, and will find in SENTER and his friends honest and earnest supporters of his administration.

Proudly conscious of the rectitude of my course, I have permitted the vile and reckless slanders which have been cast upon me to pass unnoticed, and I should still remain silent, but for my interest in your welfare and in the truth of the history we are making in Tennessee at this juncture. I take this occasion to say, however, that as highly as I esteem the friendship of the Republicans of Tennessee, I do not want the good opinions of such as deem me capable of selling out the Republicans of Tennessee to the rebels, or of forming an alliance, offensive and defensive, with ANDREW JOHNSON.

In conclusion, as I have repeatedly stated heretofore, I have, and I can have, no sympathy, alliance or coöperation with the Rebel-Democratic Party. Their record is written in characters of blood and fire in the history of this country. Their ascendency is an impossibility so long as memory retains her place and the mass of the people remain patriotic.

Respectfully, W. G. BROWNLOW.

Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press & Times, July 19.

Mr. JOHNSON's course has made it necessary that we should say in emphatic language, that his help is not at all needed in this canvass; that the absurd and malignant harangues, which he is now making, in our judgment, are calculated to do much mischief; that it is not true, as some of his friends are constantly asserting, that a political alliance has been sealed between himself and our gubernatorial candidate. On the contrary, we assert, what we believe to be true, that Governor SENTER—representing as he does the Republican Party of Tennessee—does not desire his return to the United States Senate.

We cannot close without declaring, for the satisfaction of our friends at a distance, that there is not the smallest danger of Mr. JOHNSON ever being sent again to the National Senate from this State. His public career is at an end forever, as he will himself ascertain in a few weeks. The people of Tennessee are not yet mad enough to feel interested in needlessly getting up hostile relations between themselves and those at present in power in Washington City.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Serenade to the Democratic Candidates in Philadelphia.

Hon. ASA PACKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, were serenaded at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night. Mr. PACKER in response said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASA PACKER CLUB, FELLOW-CITIZENS AND DEMOCRATS: I thank you for this expression of your kindness and the honor which you have done me in calling to congratulate me. I thank you for the position assigned me and for having designated me as your standard-bearer in the coming compaign. I can hardly give expression to my feelings on this occasion. The Asa Packer Club, for the honor done me in the efforts made here and in Harrisburg, deserve my highest gratitude, and I hope to be able to be worthy of all the honor bestowed upon me. Your efficiency has been shown and I know will continue good until the end of the campaign. I shall endeavor to lead you to victory. If we fail, it shall not be through anything wanting in me. I hope that you will excuse me from making a speech. Talking is not part of my vocation. It is my province to work. I will leave the talking to others, and will endeavor to do my share of work. I thank you for your kindness and bid you good night.

Three cheers were then given for "ASA PACKER, the next Governor of Pennsylvania."

SPEECH OF MR. PERSHING.

Hon. CYRUS L. PERSHING, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, next addressed the assemblage. He returned his thanks for this demonstration. The Judiciary was considered the weakest of the three branches of the Government, as there was no patronage; but as it guarded the lives and liberties of the people, he deemed it the most important branch. He could not be expected to deliver an address on political subjects. It is not the custom in Pennsylvania for candidates for the Judiciary to meddle with politics, and he did not wish to be an innovator. He again returned his thanks and retired.

SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR BUCKALEW.

Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW then delivered an address. He said that the Democrats have cause to rejoice, as they have presented candidates who will bear the strictest examination. The platform will also stand the debate and examination of our opponents. We begin the contest with the hope of regenerating public affairs. The people are not satisfied with the management at Washington and Harrisburg. He was proud to say of the candidates that in every act of their lives they were honest men, men worthy of the confidence of the citizens of the State. If he (the speaker) could judge by the signs, these candidates would be successful, and the Government will be administered by new and better men, and the people will reap the benefits of a good Government and a peaceful rule.

At the conclusion of Mr. BUCKALEW's speech the crowd dispersed.

VIRGINIA.

The President's Forbearance Toward the State—Its Effects upon the People.

From the Richmond Whig, July 20.

The first sunshine that touched Virginia came through President GRANT, and what wonderful results it developed. They form an instructive study for the statesman. Congress had been harsh, and we had become suspicious, hopeless, almost despairing. The new President evinced a kindly interest in our affairs and suggested the first measure of relief from proscription in his memorable special message to Congress. That message seemed to arouse a liberal spirit in Congress, and the result was the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote in such a form as to enable us to vote down the test-oath and disfranchisement.

This liberal action had an almost magical effect upon the people of Virginia. It awakened hope, and with it a set of feelings and sentiments that we had not before had the opportunity of indulging. Our hearts, that had been rendered arid by severe treatment, now expanded like flowers after a genial shower. We were all aglow with generous and grateful feelings, and ready to do anything and everything in the interests of peace and good will.

Such was the effect produced by the manifestations of kindness exhibited by the President, that even before his official action was taken, and in full faith and confidence that his pledges to our friends would be observed, we convened what was known as our State Conservative organization, and withdrew the State ticket nominated the preceding year.

After his official action was taken, and which, in consequence of being modified by his Cabinet in the matter of the county organization, did not come fully up to our expectation, we proceeded to open our canvass. Instead of running a ticket of our own, composed of ex-Confederates and Conservatives, the people all through the State, with an unexampled unanimity, adopted the ticket nominated by the "True Republicans." This ticket was composed of anti-proscriptive Grant Republicans. The gentleman leading the ticket was not only a Republican, but a Northern settler. After an active canvass the elections were held. We elected the "True Republican" ticket, we ratified the expurgated constitution by an overwhelming popular vote, and triumphantly carried out the Congressional and Presidential policy of reconstruction in all its parts. One condition cannot be complied with, *i. e.*: the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, until the Legislature is convened, but we are all eager for its meeting in order that it may be complied with at once. More than this, the Legislature will avail itself of the first opportunity to elect two Republican Administration Senators and to pass all such laws as are necessary and proper to give full effect to the principles embodied in the Constitution.

The Legislature we have elected is composed of gentlemen who are without exception eligible under the Constitution adopted, and are animated by the sincere desire to bury the dead past; to comply with all the requirements of Congress and the President in their letter and spirit; to restore good feeling between all classes of our population, and to protect all citizens, of whatever race or nativity, in their rights, franchises and privileges, and in their persons and property.

Such have been the results of our recent election. But we have done more than all this. The people of Virginia, starting out upon President GRANT's line of peace, have suppressed all old and cherished prejudices, dogmas and theories. They have thrown down all the political barriers between the two races, and have preferred men of Northern birth over native Virginians for official position.

They have done all of these things in good faith and in the interests of reconstruction and peace. They have done them from the sincere desire to meet the wishes of Congress and the President, and have done them fully, thoroughly, cheerfully, in order that there may be no pretext for withholding from their work the sanction of the Government.

The line of conduct they have pursued was taken upon the understanding, we may go further and say, the assurance, that they would receive the sympathy, the assistance and the sanction of the President. Upon this they have relied and now rely. They feel that all of their pledges, express and implied, have been fully redeemed, and that all their duties as good and loyal citizens have been faithfully discharged. Aware that bad men, hungry for office and boiling over with hatred, are intriguing to cheat them out of the fruits of their victory, they look trustingly to President GRANT to see that justice is done them, that faith is kept, and that the good work done by them shall be consummated at Washington. Encouraged by him in the beginning, they feel entitled to claim his assistance, influence, protection and sanction in the consummation.

We have kept faith with the President, and now commit our work to him in full confidence that he will keep faith with us.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, a good Republican paper with an awkward name, speaking of the Virginia Legislature, says: "There are doubtless some members elect of the Legislature who could not take the test oath, and to require it of them when the right to do so is at least questionable, if not palpably wanting, is unwise and will give rise to much dissatisfaction. Unless, therefore, there is some reason not yet stated why General CANBY should pursue the course indicated, we trust that he will recede from it."

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says: "We are rejoiced by assurances to Major WOFFORD, both from the President and General SHERMAN, that the District Commander will be required to discontinued his partisan proceedings and to show fair play. To secure impartiality, General SHERMAN will order the military officer who conducted the Virginia election, and against whom no complaint of partiality is alleged, to perform the same duty in Mississippi."

The Lynchburg *News* makes this statement: "We learn from an authoritative source that Governor WALKER has invited a number of the most prominent Virginians, including General R. E. LEE, to meet him in consultation upon affairs of interest to the State, at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. The meeting will take place at an early day after Governor WALKER's return from New-York."

The Boston *Traveller* says that it appears from the Gubernatorial history of Massachusetts now covering a period of almost ninety years, that only one of her Governors was not nominated for reëlection, and the exception helps sustain the rule, as Governor CLIFFORD would not allow himself to be put in nomination for a second term.

The Cleveland *Herald* says that by the failure of the firm of which the Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee is a member, and the departure of Senator THURMAN for California, the Democratic Party in that State is left with neither head nor pocket, at which there is woe unutterable in Columbus.

The Mobile Colored Democratic Club has issued an address to the colored voters of Alabama, informing them that sooner or later the political power of the South will pass into the hands of the white men, and that it is therefore for the interests of the negro to cultivate friendly relations with the whites.

It is denied that Dr. NORTON, the colored independent candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia, is elected, and it is said that Captain AYRES, the Republican nominee, has 2,000 majority.

Hon. THOMAS R. BOWDEN, who has been Attorney-General of Virginia since 1862, and has seen every other State officer removed at least once, has resigned. As the Radical candidate he was defeated in the late election.

The Nashville *Press & Times* tells the Republicans that unless they unite on principle and heal divisions predicated on men, the Democrats will be sure to carry the next Legislature of Tennessee.

Hon. W. B. ALLISON's friends deny that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the Senate from Iowa. Judge WRIGHT, D. N. COOLEY and G. R. WILLETT are also candidates.

Hon. WILLIAM L. SHARKEY is decided in the opinion that the Virginia policy indicates the course which the people of Mississippi should pursue in the approaching canvass.

ASA PACKER and CYRUS L. PERSHING were officially notified on Wednesday of their nomination by the Pennsylvania Democrats, and will formally accept by letter in a few days.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for State offices, is called to be held in Madison on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The revised and corrected official returns of the Virginia election make WALKER's majority 18,331. The full vote was: WALKER, 119,535; WELLS, 101,204.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention is to be held in St. Paul on Thursday, Sept. 9, to nominate candidates for State officers.

Secretary J. D. COX will speak in Ohio during the campaign. Senator SHERMAN has also agreed to take the stump.

A State Convention of all the temperance bodies in Connecticut is to be held in New-Haven on the 11th of August.

An Ohio man calls for a State Convention of those "known as Copperheads during the war."

Charleston, S. C., it is reported, is to hav a new Republican daily paper.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Extraordinary Fall of Rain—The Crops Throughout the Country.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The July report of Hon. J. R. DODGE, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, refers to the excessive rain-fall of June, as regards its influence upon the harvest, and presents the following table, showing the rain-fall and mean temperature of the month as compared with June, 1868, in the several States:

	JUNE, 1869.		JUNE, 1868.	
	Mean Temp.	Rain-fall in inches.	Mean Temp.	Rain-fall in inches.
Maine	62.2	3.92	63.7	2.47
New-Hampshire	62.2	3.26	66.7	3.50
Vermont	62.3	4.99	64.4	3.95
Massachusetts	65.2	5.38	66.5	3.50
Rhode Island	64.6	2.26	60.5	3.48
Connecticut	65.4	6.61	65.1	4.37
New-York	64.5	4.49	66.5	3.34
New-Jersey	70.8	4.37	69.3	5.37
Pennsylvania	68.5	4.84	68.8	3.47
Delaware	78.2	1.40	....	....
Maryland	71.7	2.49	70.7	3.46
Virginia	73.2	3.86	70.3	2.29
North Carolina	75.2	5.13	73.7	3.48
South Carolina	77.4	3.72	74.4	2.46
Georgia	75.5	2.89	75.5	0.84
Florida	80.3	6.08	79.8	12.40
Alabama	76.6	4.12	78.3	0.99
Mississippi	75.5	3.01	78.6	1.57
Texas	79.9	4.01	80.3	2.37
Tennessee	73.2	4.32	73.8	1.55
West Virginia	70.1	5.30	71.5	....
Kentucky	71.9	5.11	74.6	5.04
Missouri	70.5	6.99	73.4	2.89
Illinois	68.3	6.73	71.2	2.78
Indiana	69.7	5.22	71.8	3.44
Ohio	68.4	5.25	69.7	5.57
Michigan	60.4	5.20	62.8	4.47
Wisconsin	61.0	7.73	66.2	5.66
Minnesota	64.4	2.74	68.3	3.44
Iowa	66.4	7.42	69.9	4.57
Kansas	68.3	7.95	76.0	3.79
Nebraska	67.8	6.92	72.5	3.79
California	66.6	0.01	56.1	0.38

It will be seen that rain in June of this year has been in excess of the fall of June 1868 in all the States except Florida, and on the Atlantic coast between Washington and New-York City, and to a slight degree in Rhode Island, New-Hampshire and Minnesota. The greatest disparity has existed in the wheat belt between the Missouri and the Mississippi. Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri average a rain-fall of 7.20 inches against 3.54 in June of last year. The temperature has also been lower by 3 to 7 degrees. In the South the temperature has not been reduced, though there was more than the usual quantity of rain.

The effect upon Winter grain of so much moisture in the ripening season has been to give an almost unprecedented growth of straw and an appearance of vigor quite remarkable; at the same time a general exemption from insects has been observed, and a good development of and filling of the head, which, with the increased acreage, might be expected to produce a harvest of extraordinary magnitude. To this calculation, however, there are some drawbacks. Rust has wrought some injury east of the Plains, and has been quite severe in parts of California, and may yet prove disastrous to the Spring-sown grain. There will be complaint of a light yield of grain in threshing, and there are already reports of injury by sprouting in the shock, in Missouri, Tennessee, and in Southern Illinois, which, should wet weather continue, may greatly reduce the value of the crop. It is scarcely possible, however, that any or all these causes can so reduce the crop as to cause a scarcity; and it may be assumed to be the third full crop, following three seasons of comparative scarcity, and an abundance of flour at moderate prices may be expected, with a good surplus for export.

The season has been very unfavorable for the corn crop in almost every State. In the early Spring, cold weather and wet soil, threatening to rot the seed as fast as planted, delayed the season of planting. Then large areas were replanted from a continuance of similar conditions, and the stand has therefore been poor and the growth stunted and feeble, in northern latitudes, until late in June, since which time a great improvement has resulted. In many sections there are more weeds than corn, while much is still overflowed, making it impossible to cultivate the crop. Worms have proved destructive in some places. Altogether the prospect is quite unfavorable for a good crop of corn, though there is yet time, under favorable circumstances, for great amelioration. The acreage is somewhat less than last year in the South, also in New-York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and in some of the Eastern States. The decrease in Illinois amounts to 150,000 acres. There has been an increase west of the Mississippi, and to some extent in more eastern States, sufficient to give a total acreage equal to last year.

The feebleness and starved condition of the cotton plant in May and early June are yielding to the bright suns and genial showers of the progressing season, which are rapidly repairing all damages, except the lack of a perfect "stand." Fears are expressed in a few localities that there will not be more than half a crop. On the other hand, the general report is far more encouraging. Along the Atlantic coast large quantities of fertilizers have been used, great care exercised in the selection of seed and better implements employed, while the laborers are more faithful and reliable. The total area planted is about fifteen per cent. greater than last year, increasing the acreage to fully 8,000,000 acres. Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri report a slight decline in acreage, while the increase is given as follows: North Carolina, ten per cent.; South Carolina, nine per cent.; Georgia, eighteen per cent.; Florida, twenty-five per cent.; Alabama, eight per cent.; Mississippi, fourteen per cent.; Louisiana, sixteen per cent.; Texas, thirty-two per cent.; Arkansas, twelve per cent.

Hay will be abundant, but of comparatively poor quality, being rank in growth, and to some extent injured in curing. Potatoes have been largely planted, and generally promise well, except where injured by the wet weather, though apprehensions of potato disease are prevalent, and the bug is doing some damage.

A Princess of Muscovite blood—a rare beauty—was recently arrested on the frontiers when coming from Spa. The stupid gendarme insisted that she was merely a soldier dressed as a woman, and a deserter he had orders to look after. She was being conveyed to prison, neither her beauty nor her chignon prevailing to prove her sex, when she was compelled to be heroic to escape the affront. Those only who have seen the pretty portrait of AGNES SOREL, the gentle mistress of CHARLES VII., will ever divine how she achieved her victory over the gendarme, and sent him home a better and a wiser man.

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Ministerial Dead-lock—Prim Talking of Going to Vichy—Progress of the Republican Agitation—Another Revolutionary Outbreak in Andalusia—A Second Assassination by the Clerical Faction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 5, 1869.

No change has as yet been made in the Ministry though every day its existence is prolonged demonstrates its weakness and unsuitability to the present critical circumstances of the country. The desire to conclude the debates on the Budget so as to adjourn the Cortes till October is given out as the motive of its continuance in office, and in the advisability of this almost every one has concurred. There is, however, another and more cogent reason for it, and that is the difficulty which General PRIM experiences in the selection of men who will consent to abandon their independence on taking their seats on the *banco azul* (Ministerial bench) and become subordinate in all things to PRIM and SAGASTA, who seems to be a sort of fixture on the Ministerial bench, notwithstanding his extreme unpopularity.

There are rumors that finding the "difficulties of the situation" increasing every hour, PRIM is thinking of yielding to President RIVERO the task of forming a new Ministry, while he himself goes to Vichy for a season, under the pretence that his health requires the aid of the waters of that salubrious locality. A fair idea of the state of matters may be gathered from an able article in yesterday's *Ignoldad*, an extract of which I give you:

> "The Ministerial crisis," it says, "continues. It has become chronic, and only presents one solution—death! In vain RIVERO is urged to impart vitality to a corpse which at best can only be galvanized for a few days, for his intemperance equals his immense discredit. In vain RIOS ROSAS tries to sustain in these times of full revolution the flag of the Unionists, stained as it is with the blood of the Liberals, against whom this party, ever the accomplices of the tyrannies and the instruments of reaction, are preparing fresh discharges of artillery. In vain the *progresistos* of the majority, bravely aroused from their fatal lethargy, try to hide their impotence and the nothingness to which they have been condemned, so as to reconstruct a Power which has tumbled to pieces and been undermined by the complacencies of PRIM, the Draconian circulars of SAGASTA and HERRERA, and the financial disasters of FIGUEROLA. The majority, composed of elements which repel each other, united up to the present time by the attraction merely of the estimates, has definitely entered upon a period of decomposition, and cannot give birth to a real Power, or constitute a tangible Ministry. They cannot create a Government, for they represent no principle; they enunciate no noble or patriotic aspiration. They are the result of an electoral coalition which, being born of the most repugnant political immorality, has for its only pole star, power, for its only end the Treasury, and for its only object the spoliation of the country. The Government and the majority have forgotten their mission, and committed suicide. They desired to oppose the impetuous torrent of public opinion, and have been overwhelmed by it. They have not tempered their acts to the national will, and the latter has turned its back on them with magnificent disdain, as will always happen to majorities which are not inspired by the true sentiments of the people. It is only in this way that we can explain the singular and eloquent phenomena Spain at present offers to the eyes of the world—that of a people ardently republican, with a Cortes monarchical, ruled over by a power audacious and upstart, in which are symbolized all the horrors, all the abuses and all the disasters of the execrable monarchy of the opprobrious ISABELLA. Second—General PRIM does not understand his situation. If he seeks to support himself by the aid of the Union-Liberals, he will serve merely as an instrument to their ambitious views. He will be sold by them and will lose altogether his individuality and importance. If he seeks the protection of RIVERO he will remain eclipsed by the latter, sharing his immense unpopularity, losing in return for a few unauthorized and valueless votes, the support of the other fractions of the Chamber and the sympathies he still retains among the credulous or torpidly-confiding Liberals. And if he persists in his vain purpose of trying to harmonize opposite wills, contrary interests and diverse tendencies, so as to prolong this ridiculous farce of coalition, already shattered into a thousand pieces by the very men who forged its weak links, and endeavors to reform his Administration with such men as ARDARIAZ, BECERRA and MARTOS, it will only be to increase the dualism which has hitherto enervated the existence of the Government. The situation points to a speedy solution by force, with the Regent or MONTPENSIER in open conflict with the country, which is disposed to shed its blood freely rather than consent to a continuance of its present state of humiliation. General PRIM has before him this sad prospect. He has brought it about by his lamentable egotism and vanity, which have resulted in eternal vacillations, deplorable irresolution and visible decay."

A truer picture of the present condition of Spain could not be given. It has long been my opinion that as thunder and lightning are essential to purify the atmosphere, so the sword and blood are fast becoming necessary to clear the political horizon of this country. The paper from which I have quoted gives us another important and significant article on what it considers to be the only possible solution for the difficulties of the situation. "There is but one means," it says, "of solving the present crisis. There is but one party who have sufficient prestige to confront the dangers which threaten the revolution and liberty. This means is the Republic. This party is the Republican, which alone can count on the unanimous support of the people. It becomes necessary to unmask at once the parties who are preparing for reaction in the name of Conservative principles, for truly conservative interests only can be saved by liberty and by the immediate proclamation of the Federal Republic, which responds to all social necessities, protects all legitimate interests, dispels all fear of perturbations and conflicts, and, above all, assures the empire of morality and justice. To this future we aspire, and to it we will come, oppose it who will, in spite of all Governments and reactionary majorities. The Republican Party and the minority who represent it in the Cortes, symbolize morality, consistency and progress—all that there is of nobleness, disinterestedness and patriotism in the country. It is the only one which can save it, and it will save it in the desperate crisis through which it is passing. If what remains of true liberality in the majority of the Cortes participates in these sentiments and unites itself with us in good faith to establish the Federal Republic—to-morrow the crisis will have terminated and the revolution be pacifically consolidated. The responsibility of a contrary course, and of the misfortunes which will follow, will fall upon the short-sighted politicians who, after being so frequently the possessors of power, will lose it forever through the fact of their always looking backward instead of marching energetically forward."

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN OUTBREAK.

A silly attempt to precipitate matters has been made by a few over-zealous and ill-advised Republicans belonging to the well-known political club of that denomination, the Triana of Seville. It has met with the universal reprobation, not only of the other Republicans of that city, but of the whole country. On the night of the 28th ult. a party of these men, numbering only fifty or sixty, but fully armed, sallied out of Seville, uniformed with red Garibaldi jackets, and slouched hats ornamented with red ribbons, and commenced to levy contributions on the neighboring villages. About 11 o'clock next day they entered a little place called Castilblanco and demanded two hundred rations. They ordered eight hundred more to be prepared for a larger force which they said was coming up. They helped themselves to all the money they could find in the municipal treasury, which was only some $250, and they took $250 more from a private individual. They subsequently visited other out-of-the-way places, where they repeated the same proceedings, scrupulously giving receipts, however, for all they took. Of course the authorities adopted instant measures to pursue them, and several columns of civil guard and soldiers left Seville, Huebra and Badajoz for the purpose. Learning this, they directed their course for Portugal, without committing the least violence or bloodshed, so far as we have learned, though as the district they traversed is unfrequented, and not on the lines of railroad, it will be a day or two before we get full details. Yesterday it was said they had increased their numbers to 1,000 men, but this is contradicted, and it is reported that the attacking party came in sight of them near La Higuera, in the Province of Badajoz, and that as soon as they saw the troops they dispersed in all directions. As I said before, the conduct of the authors of this silly demonstration is condemned by all the members of the party. As soon as it was known they had started on their fool's errand, the Republican Committee of Seville issued the following handbill:

> SEVILLE, June 30.
>
> CITIZENS: A few foolish and badly-counseled men have disturbed the peaceful and orderly march with which our party has hitherto made its propaganda. On the night of the 28th they rebelled and abandoned the city without listening to the inspirations of the Republican minority in the Cortes, without obeying the agreement come to in the Federal compacts, without listening to the continuous warnings of this Committee, and without consulting, in short, the interests of the party. Citizens!—the reaction advances! It rejects no means of triumphing. It adopts any color that may suit its ends, and it is but natural it should seek to drape itself in the Republican idea so beloved by the people! In view of these circumstances, the Committee reprove the act referred to. They counsel the most complete order, as the most suitable means of arriving at the ultimate triumph of our principles. They invoke respect for the decisions of the minority and for the Federal compact. Let the partisans of ISABELLA, of DON CARLOS or of MONTPENSIER fight with their own weapons and leave in peace those who, while they respect individual rights, do not pretend to impose their ideas, except by means of a legitimate propagandism, confident in the excellence and the triumph of their principles.
>
> SEVILLE, June 30, 1869.

Signed by PEDRO RODRIGUEZ DE LA BORBOLLA and seventeen other well-known Republicans of Andalusia.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS MURDER.

The formality of swearing to the Constitution is producing different results in different parts of the country. As a general rule the Republicans are complying with it, in accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Deputies to the Cortes; but in Barcelona and other places opposition to this course has been manifested by several battalions of volunteers. At Santa Cruz de Campezu, near Vittoria, it led to a cruel and bloody murder, in origin and results resembling that of the Governor of Burgos. It appears that, in compliance with the recent edict, the Ayuntamiento were disposed to swear to the new Constitution, when the clergy, (to whom it is very hateful, owing to the freedom of worship clauses,) hearing of it, commenced a crusade against it with such success that on the day set apart for the purpose none of the members of the corporation, except the paid officials and the Alcalde, Señor DURANA presented themselves to take the oaths. While the ceremony was being proceeded with noises and cries of a tumult were heard in the streets. A mob had collected around with sticks and stones, crying out, "Viva Don CARLOS!" "Viva Religion!" "Death to the Liberals!" Señor DURANA went out to try and disperse the crowd, but was instantly set upon by the infuriated populace with sticks and stones, and cruelly murdered. The population of that little place is notoriously Carlist, and, as you are aware, the Carlist Party have of late shown considerable activity in several important places, and especially Leon, Vittoria, &c.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Celebration of Independence Day—A Trans-Continental Pacific Railroad Case—Minister Burlingame—Proceedings in the Legislative Body—A Scene in the Chamber—The Duelling Mania—The Russian Exhibition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

The only attempt made to celebrate our national anniversary this year was by an impromptu dinner got up within a few hours' notice at Peters' restaurant. None of the men who usually make themselves prominent on these occasions were present, and as there were no personal interests or vanities to be subserved, the party, I need not say, was all the more enjoyable. SILAS HERRING presided, and the vice chair was occupied by Colonel FRANK MOORE, of the Legation. The dinner was one of the best I have ever sat down to, and it is due to Mr. PETERS to say that in his eagerness to do honor to the occasion he incurred considerably more expense than the number of guests who had inscribed themselves on his list or the price charged warranted him in doing.

MINISTER BURLINGAME.

The same evening, (Monday,) Mr. BURLINGAME entertained Senator CHANDLER, Governor CURTIN and several other distinguished guests, at his house. This, however, was a private party, and had no reference to the anniversary. It is but right to state that on Friday Mr. BOWLES, of the firm of BOWLES BROTHERS, endeavored to get up a *fête champetre* in honor of the day, but whether owing to the shortness of the notice or the unpopularity of the locality proposed—the Park at Asniéres—the project fell through, very much to the discontent of the ladies of the American colony.

On Friday next, the 9th, the affair of the Trans-continental Pacific Railroad is to come before the Fifth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in the form of a suit for damages against M. MALESPINE, the editor of the *Reforme*, which published General CLUSERET's circular, and also against Mr. J. Q. WARREN, who issued another handbill to a similar effect. The case will probably be postponed on the application of the defendants, in order to afford time for the arrival of the documents which Mr. WASHBURNE has sent for to Washington. It is likely that General FREMONT will be summoned as a witness on the part of the defence, for it has transpired that, on his way over here in the *Ville de Paris*, he made the admission that the French promoters of the enterprise had been imprudent enough to make statements in their prospectus regarding a guarantee by the Federal Government which had no foundation in fact.

It is a subject of wonder with everyone that the authorities here, who put a stop to the Madrid municipal loan on trivial grounds some weeks after it had been launched on the market, did not and do not adopt similar steps with regard to a scheme which all the American bankers here ignore, and the good faith of which is so openly contested. When you speak to the Bourse men on the subject they laugh and tell you it is because M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Corps Legislatif, and several other functionaries have a large interest in the concern. It is stated that to secure SCHNEIDER's influence a contract was made with him to supply all the rails for the line. It appears that he has an iron mine on his hands, which hitherto has not been worked profitably, and that he expects to make quite a fortune out of the operation.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The interpellation of the Constitutional Party, and which constitutes the first elements of a powerful political programme fatal to the continuance of the system of personal government, has already received 109 signatures. Among them are the Duc DE MONCHY, and MM. JOACHIM MURAT, MACHAU, BUSSIERES, DALLOZ, LECOMTE, and other staunch supporters of M. ROUHER. I have not heard what additions have been made this afternoon, but the panic in the ranks of the majority promises to be complete. The only way to account for this is by the impression which is gaining ground that the Emperor is disposed to make the concessions demanded of him. In order that you may properly understand their importance, I give you the text of the document:

> "We ask to be allowed to interpellate the Government on the necessity of giving satisfaction to the sentiment of the country by associating it in a more efficacious manner with the direction of its affairs.
>
> "The constitution of a responsible Ministry, and the right on the part of the Corps Legislatif to regulate the organic conditions of its labors and of its communications with the Government, would be, in our eyes, essential measures to attain that object."

Once the principle of Ministerial responsibility is admitted, the whole of the present political system must go by the board. It is evident to me that the Emperor is convinced that there would be danger in trifling longer with the national aspirations, and that he is preparing to enter upon a series of concessions which will finally result in the establishment of a constitutional Empire like that of Austria. The interpellation of M. DE MIRAL, by which M. ROUHER hoped to supersede that of the *tiers parti*, is, of course, abandoned. The semi-Ministerial organs declare that it is "insufficient," and *le Public* states that the majority will drown the constitutional opposition in the irresistible flood of its patriotism. What a revolution in the course of a few short months!

The radical papers are not pleased with this shuffling of the cards. The *Siècle* does not believe in the cohesion of the new *tiers parti*, nor in the success of its efforts. What will it say when it sees the authors of the interpellation of the *Centre Gauche* placing Ministerial responsibility at the head of their programme in order to get rid of the Arcadians, and the latter, to preserve their position, crowding in to attach their signatures to it.

Now that the examination of credentials has been got through, we shall have a lively time of it through the remainder of the present short session. It is expected that M. THIERS will make a fierce attack on the Ministers who have directed the elections, and will turn to eloquent account the shameful facts which have been brought to light in connection with that of the Pyrenees Orientales, where a Ministerial journal actually threatened the electors with deportation to the penal colonies if they voted for the Independent candidates.

There was quite a scene in the Chamber on Monday last on the occasion of the presentation of the report of the Bureau confirming the validity of the election of GARNIER PAGES for the Fifth Circumscription of the Seine. The veteran Republican RASPAIL rose and demanded of the Minister of Justice an explanation in regard to some arrests that had been made in connection with it. The public reunions, he said, had been calm and respected by the Government until the day of the election. The following day he read in a newspaper the statement that the members of the Raspail and Rochefort committees had been arrested. He wished to know what this meant. Was there between the two committees any similarity of offence? Did they want to accuse him (RASPAIL?) If they did they should demand his arrest. He was accustomed to the injustices of justice. [Murmurs.] Did they want to contest the injustices of the Restoration which had condemned him to death at the age of 29 and which had persecuted him for fifteen years? Did they mean to contest the injustices of that ridiculous LOUIS PHILLIPPE? [Here M. THIERS half started from his seat in indignation, but recovered his composure without interrupting the orator.] M. RASPAIL continued. He wished to know if it was a fresh act of the same kind which the statement to which he referred announced. Let them prosecute him before the Chamber, for it was a Deputy from Lyons whom they attacked. But they formulated nothing in the shape of an accusation, and they had imprisoned four fathers of families whose wives and children were alarmed about them, and who gave him, M. RASPAIL, to understand that he was responsible for their arrest. What had the Minister to say against those honorable citizens whom he detained at Mazas, that new bastile to which people were consigned by *letters de cachet* delivered by a *Juge d'Instruction*, and who would perhaps be sent back innocent to their families at the end of six months, without any indemnity for what they had suffered? [Sensation.]

M. BAROCHE, the Minister of Justice, made a shuffling reply to these inquiries, and denied that he knew of the arrest of the members of the Raspail Committees "as committees." The judicial authorities proceeded in these matters on their own discretion. He had therefore no reply to make to the interpellations nor to what had been said by M. RASPAIL regarding his difficulties with the tribunals under different Governments. He only knew that the Republican Government of which he (M. BAROCHE) was then the legal organ had brought M. RASPAIL to account for a fact of which it was not necessary for him then to speak.

M. RASPAIL replied that the *Juge d'Instruction* could only have acted by the orders of the Minister. The latter must therefore be acquainted with the crime or offence committed by the persons who had been elected. The fact was that they had committed no other offence than that of having voted for him (M. RASPAIL.) It was that which the Minister desired to punish. It was an act of vengeance. [Murmurs.]

The President reminded M. RASPAIL that this discussion had nothing to do with the election of M. GARNIER PAGES, and called him to order. If he had any interpellation to put he should put it at the proper time.

M. RASPAIL said that the period for the interpellations would soon arrive, and that the Government would have a terrible time of it. He only referred to the matter that day from motives of humanity. After an observation from M. GARNIER PAGES to the effect that the discussion of the matter was reserved, the incident terminated.

Lists of a new Ministry are being handed about, but they are all of them, to say the least of them, premature. M. EMILE OLLIVIER has had a second interview with the Emperor, at which it is said His Majesty offered him a *portefeuille*. Acting on the advice of his associates of the *Centre Gauche*, he is stated to have declined it on the ground that he could not accept office until the law was altered preventing a Minister retaining his position as Deputy.

The Emperor has been giving a dinner to the Deputies at St. Cloud. Upward of eighty were invited, but only seventy-two accepted, the "Irreconcileables" being of course among the absentees. It is stated that on M. ROUHER's coming forward to present M. KERATRY to the Emperor, the latter passed him without acknowledging the courtesy, and went directly to His Majesty and introduced himself. The dinner given by M. HERMANN OPPENHEIM to the Khedirer of Egypt at the Hotel Scribe was a splendid affair, and cost upward of 100,000 francs. It is said that before he accepted the invitation the Pasha insisted to be allowed to revise the list of guests. What a compliment to the generous Hebrew who spent all this money to pay the ungrateful Turk a tribute of respect! The official reception which is to be given to the Khedirer at the Hotel de Ville, is postponed until his return from the Eaux Bonnes.

THE DUELLING MANIA.

The duelling mania has again broken out strong. On the 3d a rencontre took place with swords between M. E. ESMEIN and Lord CHARLES HAMILTON. They were both slightly wounded, and after a third assault the seconds interfered and took their principals off the ground. Another duel is said to have taken place this week between the Vicomte DE PAEZE and a Sub-Lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but I have not heard the details. Several others are on the tapis.

MOVEMENTS OF CELEBRITIES.

Among the political and diplomatic celebrities who are staying at present at the baths of Monlecatini are MM. MENABREA, KUBECK, PANGMORTEN, the Bavarian Minister, DE KISSELEF, the Russian Minister, and M. CONTI, Chef du Cabinet of the French Emperor. It is said that the object of their visit to that place is to hold a conference regarding the approaching Ecumenical Council.

THE RUSSIAN EXHIBITION.

The Russian Government is devoting a good deal of attention to the preparations for the Universal Exhibition which is to be held next year at St. Petersburg. More than five hundred workmen are already employed on the buildings, which are to be terminated and fitted up by the 1st of May next.

PERSONAL.

Senator CHANDLER leaves to-day for Switzerland and Germany.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Cases of Bribery and Corruption—Progress of the Parliamentary Investigation—Position of the Ministry—The Ecumenical Council—Brigandage—Florentine Summer Theatre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 6, 1869.

The charge-of-corruption investigation promises to have a small result. The great expectations raised are not to be satisfied by any accumulation of proofs. The examination of witnesses, which was at first conducted in private, has been for several days going on with open doors, and the great hall of the Five Hundred, now used by the Deputies as their place of meeting, gives room enough for several hundred spectators, drawn from the curious public. The prospect seems to be good that the accused parties—the Deputies CIRININI, BRECCUA and FAMBRI—will be allowed to go their own way. As was foreseen, the accusers have come into Court without sufficient evidence, and no crime has been proved. The prosecution began to lose credit as soon as it was found out that the papers with which guilt was to be proved, had been stolen by the agency of a domestic servant from the cabinet of one of the parties on trial. The eagerness of the leading actors in the movement to ruin the reputation of their political opponents has led them too far. The prospect now seems to be good that when the present examination is over a case will be made out both for theft and defamation, by the now defendants changed into prosecutors. It surprises some people that so acute a lawyer as Signor CRISPI, the chief accuser, should have gone so blunderingly to work. The great effort lately made to damage political reputations has succeeded to a considerable extent. The country has followed the present process of inquest with unusual interest, and the moral effect has been profound. Conviction is not expected, but the public is not satisfied of the innocence of parties. If the evidence has not been sufficient to convict, enough has come out to show that placemen have been ready to use the advantages of their position for commercial profit. We also are once more made a convenience of, and to soften the present scandal the newspapers cite the examples of American legislation, in which the proof of illegal participation has often come out. The double object is attained, of finding companionship in guilt and an argument against the Republic. The examination is drawing to a close, and the public is beginning to be tired. The many columns of testimony printed in the newspapers have as little interest as had for many weeks the proceeding of Parliament. For some days the public crowded the galleries and passages of the great Chamber, but the intense curiosity excited at first has died out. Signor LOBBIA, the Deputy, who was at first the most conspicuous actor in this scene, and upon whom the attempt to kill was made, has recovered from his wounds, and is moving about among his friends. The object of the attack is still a mystery, and helps, with other incidents, to make a more confused mass of this whole matter.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

As for the Ministry, it continues to be the object against which is directed the fire of one of its own organs. It is advised to accept the logic of events, and take itself from the field, without continuing a useless contest. It is told that it is doing harm to constitutional monarchy by persisting in forcing its policy upon the country; a purpose in which it is impossible to succeed in the present state of opinion. It cannot be the schoolmaster of the public, but must be content to be its docile pupil, and leave to Parliament and journalism to find out what is for the welfare of the country. If the present pressure continues, the Ministry may yield, and we shall be witnesses of another crisis. If the Cabinet is trying to play an impracticable *rôle*, not much better can be said of the Chamber. Parties are in confusion and the machine is out of joint. Between the two bodies there is the prospect of a dead-lock. If the Ministry has courage and force enough to maintain itself upright until it is fairly borne to the ground by the weight of public opinion exerted through a newly-elected Parliament, so much better it will be for the country. The more disposed the Government is to yield to party pressure, the more it loses moral force; first within—certainly of most vital consequence—and afterward outside of the Kingdom of Italy. The Chamber will probably be called together as soon as the work of the Commission of Inquest is ended. While that lasts almost every other object of attention is excluded.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

As the interval between the present and the time of meeting of the Ecumenical Council diminishes, the attention given to it in public discussions increases. So many varying statements are made that very little trustworthy information is obtained, and one hardly knows what to believe. Changes have been made in the original plan of the amphitheatre in the left Tribune of St. Peter's, where the meetings are to be held. The *Unita Cattolica*, a good authority in such matters, gives some details of the plan now to be carried out for the accommodation of the august assembly. According to the account, the Prelates are to be made so comfortable that one is led to the supposition that the Council is to have a protracted continuance. Each member is to have before him an *inginocchiatoio*, or praying stool, which by a mechanical contrivance can be in a moment converted into a *scrittoio*, or writing desk. Besides Cardinals and Bishops, it is not yet positively known who and what is to have the privilege of sitting in the Council. It is only clear that the place of meeting is to be as imposing and beautiful as the skill of the artisan and decorator can make it, and most of the time between now and December will probably be needed to complete the work. Rich tapestries, and paintings representing former Councils, will cover the partitions which surround the *enceinte*, and close it in from the rest of the Church. As the Council will figure in future historical pictures, an eye must be had to artistic effect in arranging the properties, or proprieties, of the place.

BRIGANDAGE.

The Italian Indian war, or conflict with the brigands, still goes on. The daily chronicle in the newspapers has constantly some new item of recorded defeat or success. One by one the chiefs of bands fall, and with desperate courage meet the fate of the half-savage heroes which they are. The evil will be checked, but not for a long time yet permanently cured. The Papal territory suffers as well as the wild mountain regions of the south of the Peninsula. A little while back the Bishop of Nepi was traveling by the common road with his servant, when he was made a prize of, and carried off to the hiding-place of a band. The price of 3,000 scudi was set upon the Bishop's head, which sum was brought from the neighboring town and the prelate set at liberty.

FLORENTINE SUMMER THEATRE.

There has been opened the past week a new Summer theatre here in Florence, a fact of no great consequence in itself, but made much account of by this population, which had before so many places of amusement. The King was present on the opening night, and after it was over sent for the proprietor of the theatre, Signor MORINI, and put round his neck the badge of Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The soberer public is scandalized at such an act, for it holds that the manager is thus rewarded for the beauty of the company of dancing girls which he has got together. The public tongue, never very charitable, is as active as ever criticising the King's habits; but probably not one-tenth part of what is said is true, for it is often the case that the noisiest are not those distinguished for Puritan severity of morality.

ANGELICO.

The Approaching Philologists' Convention.

A Convention of American Philologists will be held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., commencing on the 27th inst., and continuing in session for several days. Measures will be taken to complete the organization of a permanent National Society for the Promotion of Philological Studies and Research in America. Papers upon different branches of Philology by distinguished American linguists will be read and discussed. The time that may then remain to the Convention will be devoted to the discussion of the following, among other questions, relative to the position which the study of language should occupy in our educational system, to the best methods of philological instruction, and to the promotion of philological literature in America:

1. How much of the time in a collegiate course of study should be given to the study of language?
2. How much of this time should be devoted to the study of the modern languages?
3. Should the study of the French and German precede that of the Latin and Greek languages?
4. What position should be given to the study of the English language in our colleges and other high schools of learning?
5. What is the most efficient method of instruction in the classical languages?
6. What is the best system of pronouncing Latin and Greek?
7. Should the written accent be observed in pronouncing classical Greek?
8. What more efficient measures can be taken to preserve from destruction the languages of the aboriginal Indians of America?

Among those who sign the call for the Convention are the following gentlemen distinguished for their philological researches: F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, New-York; Henry Barnard, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; N. A. Calkins, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of City Schools, New-York; Hon. D. N. Camp, President of the State Normal School, New-Britain, Conn.; Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; Rev. J. Cummings, D. D., LL. D., President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Professor J. Daly, S. J., St. Xavier College, New-York; Professor J. W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., New-York University, New-York; Professor Schele de Vere, LL. D. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Professor Henry Drisler, LL. D., Columbia College, New-York; Professor E. M. Gallaudet, A. M., President of National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C.; General J. A. Garfield, M. C., Washington, D. C.; Professor W. W. Goodwin, Ph. D., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor Albert Harkness, Ph. D., Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Professor J. S. Hart, LL. D., President of State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. J. McClintock, D. D., LL. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Hon. S. S. Randall, Superintendent of City Schools, New-York; J. H. Raymond, LL. D., President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Professor J. Strong, S. T. D., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.; Horace Webster, LL. D., President of College of the City of New-York; Hon. A. D. White, LL. D., President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Richard Grant White, Esq., New-York.

It is important that all who design attending the Convention should be present at the first session, which will be held on Tuesday, July, 27, at 3 P. M.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Another Letter from Major Powell, dated June 29.

Dr. RICHARD EDWARDS of the Normal University at Bloomington, Ill., has received the following letter from Major POWELL:

"CAMP AT MOUTH OF THE NIUTAH,
June 29, 1869.

Dr. Edwards:

MY DEAR SIR: The party has reached this point in safety, having run four canyons, of about twenty-five miles in length each, the walls of which were from 2,000 to 2,800 feet hight. We found falls and dangerous rapids, when we were compelled to make portages of rations, &c., and let the boats down with lines. We wrecked one of our boats, and lost about one-third of our supplies and part of the instruments.

The instruments were duplicated, but the loss of rations will compel us to shorten the time for the work. You will perceive an account of our trip more in detail in the Chicago *Tribune*, as I shall send some letters to it for publication. In the wreck I lost my papers, and have to use plant dryers for my letter paper. I have not made a large general collection, but have some fine fossils, a grand geological section, and a good map. Shall walk to the Niutah Indian Agency, about twenty-five or thirty miles from camp, where I shall mail this letter, and hope to get letters and some news. The boats seem to be a success; although filled with water by the waves many times, they never sink. The light cabins attached to the end act well as buoys. The wreck was due to misunderstanding the signal, the Captain of the boat keeping it too far out in the river, and so was not able to land above the falls, but was drifted over. We shall rest here for eight or ten days, make repairs and dry our rations, which have been wet so many times that they are almost in a spoiling condition, in fact, we have lost nearly half now by one mishap and another. I have personally enjoyed myself much, the scenery being wild and grand beyond description. All in good health, all in good spirits, and all with high hopes of success. I shall hasten to the Grand and Green, as I am very anxious to make observations on the 7th of August of the eclipse. With earnest wishes for your continued success and prosperity at Normal, I am, with great respect, yours, cordially,

(Signed) J. W. POWELL.

Letter from Major Powell's Brother, Giving an Account of the Starting and Progress of the Expedition.

COLORADO RIVER EPPLORING EPPEDITION,
CAMP IN THE RED CANYON, GREEN RIVER,
July 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

The object of the expedition of which I am a member is well known to the readers of your paper, and anything in regard to it is unnecessary at this time. Our boats having arrived at Green River City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, were launched on the 24th of May and loaded with the freight, consisting of the instruments necessary for the scientific work of the expeditions, and provisions, chiefly flour, bacon, coffee and sugar, with such other creature comforts as the nature of the voyage and the capacity of the boats would allow.

We were thoroughly tired of our sojourn at Green River City, which is situated in a desolate region, surrounded by sandy, barren bluffs, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th, we rowed into the stream and were soon out of sight of the town. Dropping down the river ten or twelve miles, we landed and camped in a cottonwood grove, well satisfied with the trial trip of our little fleet of four small boats, which were built with all the "logic" displayed in the construction of the "wonderful one-hoss shay."

Continuing on our voyage the next morning, we made a distance of seventy-five miles during the 25th and 26th, and on the 27th passed the mouth of Henry's Fork—a small stream flowing into Green River from the west—when the vertical walls of "Flaming Gorge," the entrance to the upper canyon of the Green, came in view, but a few miles distant. As we entered the narrow canyon the walls of brilliant red sandstone, rising to a height of 1,200 feet, looked threatening and ominous. The low, narrow banks between the river and the walls were covered with cottonwood and box-elder.

We remained at this place during the 28th and 29th, engaged in measuring the height of the walls of the canyon, collecting fossils, mending broken instruments, &c., and resumed our voyage again on the 30th. Through this canyon the river has cut a narrow channel a distance of fifty miles, with often just sufficient room for the water to flow between the walls, leaving no bank of dirt or rock on either side. Sometimes, at irregular intervals, are low, narrow banks of sandy soil, dotted with small groves of cottonwood trees, with an undergrowth of box-elder. Wild grapevines trail on the ground, or festoon the undergrowth of the groves. Flocks of wild geese paddle in the shoal water along the banks or hurry across the rapid current in front of our boats as we pass. The stream is comparatively sluggish for some distance from the entrance, and then rapidly increases in speed till it becomes a mountain torrent, with often a succession of rapids and cataracts, where the bed of the river is encumbered with large rocks, that sometimes rise a number of feet above the water.

On the night of the 30th we camped at a bend of the river, which we called Bee-Hive Point, for the appearance of a cliff, on the left side of the river, rounded to the shape of a dome at the top, and covered with cells carved by the action of the water during some past age, in which hundreds of swallows had built their nests of clay. As the swallows flit about the cliff they look like swarms of bees, and the cliff has the appearance of a colossal bee-hive. Opposite this cliff, and where we camped, is a vast amphitheatre, composed of a succession of terraces, rising to a height of 1,500 feet; each platform or terrace is built of red sandstone, and the space between them is a gentle slope clothed in green verdure, and on which a row of pine trees grow in the arc of a circle, and the amphitheatre is painted with alternate bands of green and red. As we near this marvelous work of nature in our little boats, a herd of mountain sheep are seen standing in a line on a terrace two or three hundred feet above the river, and as they remain motionless, watching our approach, they look like statues exquisitely chiseled by some master artist, and we are half surprised to see them suddenly wheel around like a platoon of well-drilled soldiers, and leaping gracefully to a platform above, file again into line and eye us with suspicion as we land our boats. This animal is much larger than the domestic sheep, and is pursued with the greatest persistency by hunters on account of the fine flavor of his meat, but is less frequently secured than other game, because of the ease and rapidity with which he climbs the highest cliffs and most precipitous peaks, of which he is sovereign and sole inheritor.

Continuing our way from this place on the morning of the 31st, it became necessary to proceed with the greatest caution, as the rapids became more and more dangerous; and the most skillful handling of the oars was required to prevent the boats from being hurled by the water against the rocks that strewed the bed of the river, and dashed to pieces. Finding now only a succession of rapids, many of which we had to let the boats over with ropes, we proceeded in this manner. The light boat, carrying no freight, and manned by two oarsmen and a pilot, the commander of the expedition, took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the best course to take to avoid the rocks, ran the boat ashore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After bailing the water from the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapid was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of twelve or fourteen feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within but a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and is beaten into foam on the rocks below. On the morning of the 2d we unloaded our boats and let them over the falls by tying a rope to either end of a boat, and then fastening one of the ropes to a rock below the falls, held the boat with the other till taken from our hands by the force of the water, but held by the rope below, and by 11 o'clock in the morning the portage was made, and we continued down the stream. The velocity of the current now steadily increased till we attained a rate of almost railroad speed. The river, however, was comparatively free from rocks, and we stopped only to bail the water from the boats. And now, as we looked down the long vista of the narrow canyon, while we were sliding down an inclined plane, in fact "coasting," the walls seemed to meet where the river turned round a short bend; the water was lost from sight, and the earth had opened, we imagined, to gulp us down. The illusion is dispelled as we round the bend of the river, and dashing through a succession of breakers, we suddenly debouch into a beautiful valley.

W. H. POWELL.

The Atlanta *New Era* suggests a convention of the moderate Republicans of Georgia, to take the sense of the party upon the proposition to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and to restore the colored members of the Legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

The Wheat Harvest—Injury from Rust—The Fruit Crop—Shipments to New-York.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 12.

The wheat harvest is in full progress, and men, heading machines and threshers are in demand in all the grain districts of the State. Chinamen are extensively employed, and we do not hear that the farmers anywhere refuse to employ them, or that the white farm laborers object to working on farms where there are Chinamen. The harvest shows that the injury by rust was greater in Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo than the farmers supposed several weeks ago. The San Leandro *Gazette* says that from Oakland to the Mission of San Jose there is scarcely a piece of wheat worth harvesting. On the other hand, the crop is large between the San Joaquin River and the Diablo Ridge, a place which it was generally supposed, a few years since, would not produce grain at all. The Tuolumne City *News* estimates the average at 30 bushels, or 900,000 bushels for that district. About six years ago, a man who had a lot of cattle in the valley, plowed up a piece of land on the plain at the foot of the main Coast Ridge, and sowed barley, which came up so luxuriantly that he boasted of it and advised other cattle men to follow his example. They told him that he must turn his cattle in and let them eat up the grain without delay, for if it was known that the plain would yield wheat and barley, it would be taken up by the grain farmers and the cattle would be driven off. He followed their advice, persisted in breeding cattle, and other men, a few years later, bought up the land and made forunes on it. In Placer County the yield of wheat is good. In part of Contra Costa County the crop is good on the fallow land; the unfallowed land sown early turns out about half a crop; and the late sown, from one-third to one-fourth. From Tulare County we hear that the wheat on fallow yields twice as well as that sown late.

The fruit crop generally is good in quantity, but the finer varieties of apples, pears, peaches and grapes are not yet ripe. Most of the peaches brought to the San Francisco market are without flavor, and have not even large size or high color to recommend them. The best varieties of peach always command a high price, but nobody wants a poor article. Many pear trees are troubled with a slug, which causes the leaves to turn black. Ground gypsum is recommended as an antidote. Some plum trees are troubled by a little insect called the Scale.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Grass Valley, says there has been a general failure of the cherry crop in that vicinity, not one tree in ten having remained healthy for five years. The only healthy trees which he has were planted in 1854, on a hillside from which he had previously washed off a foot of the surface soil.

A Fruit-Growers and Dealers' Convention was organized last week in this city, to facilitate the shipment of fruits to Eastern markets; and they are to meet on Friday next to receive the report of a committee which is to consult the Pacific Railroad Companies about the prices and conditions of fruit shipments. It is said they expect to report that $500 will pay for a car-load to New-York, or 3½ cents per pound if the car is full. The Association is formed not to ship fruit on joint account, but to enable the members to meet and make arrangements for shipping simultaneously, so that there may be special fruit trains once or twice a week. We hear that a vineyard of table grapes in Sonoma County has been leased by a lessee who hopes to send the entire crop of this year to New-York.

Death Warrant Issued in Ohio by the Supreme Court.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 20.

One year ago last June, URIEL PRICKETT, a professional wrestler, was shot and killed in a saloon known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall," in Hamilton. PRICKETT had gone to Hamilton for the purpose of engaging in a wrestling match with a man named TIM WALLER, a popular athlete in Butler County. The match came off, and PRICKETT, who claimed the championship, was thrown with ease. Many who had wagered money upon the contest, thought that he had acted in bad faith, and had "thrown" the match. Public feeling, so far as the sporting element was concerned, was against him. That night a party of men met PRICKETT at the saloon above mentioned, and they were the last seen in his company. Their names were JOHN GRIFFIN, JOSEPH KELLY and GEORGE SHEDD. Next morning PRICKETT was carried out of the saloon a corpse, with a bullet wound in the back of his head. Circumstances pointed to the young man GRIFFIN as the perpetrator, and he was arrested. After tedious delay and postponement his trial came on; KELLY turned State's evidence and swore that GRIFFIN was the murderer. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and the day of his execution set for the 27th of May last. An application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of error, and sentence was suspended. On the 30th of June the Supreme Court met, and refused to grant the writ, at the same time fixing the 29th day of this month as the day of execution. Yesterday the Clerk of the Supreme Court issued the first death warrant ever issued from that bench, and it commands the Sheriff of Butler County to hang JOHN GRIFFIN until he is dead, on Thursday, July 29. An application will be made to the Governor, and petitions to that effect are now being circulated, praying that the death sentence be commuted, but there is little probability of Executive interference, and unless something unforeseen should occur, on the 29th inst. GRIFFIN will make expiation upon the scaffold for a crime of which he stoutly protests he is innocent.

Reported Murderous Assault on a Young Lady.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, July 19.

Some of our readers may be familiar with a place called Woodlands Terrace—which is a rural village on this side of the river Schuylkill, and forms a part of what is called West Philadelphia. It embraces a number of beautiful residences, occupied by wealthy business men of the city. Among the number is N. B. BROWNE, who was Postmaster of Philadelphia, we believe, under the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and one SAMUEL HARRISON. These two gentlemen occupy adjoining properties; the first has a son grown to manhood, while the latter has a daughter, beautiful and fair to look upon. Young BROWNE became enamored with his beautiful neighbor, and for the last two years had lost no opportunity, or spared no effort in his endeavor to win her affections, but without success. On Monday of last week a picnic was given by the Colored Orphans' Asylum, near Pascalville. About 5 o'clock in the evening, Miss HARRISON, in company with a lady friend, concluded to visit the picnic, and see what was going on. Before reaching the place, they were met by young BROWNE coming away, but after a few moments conversation, he concluded to return with them. While on their way, young BROWNE conversed with Miss HARRISON in a low tone of voice, which induced her lady friend to step some distance aside. She had scarcely done so when she heard a scream from Miss HARRISON, and upon turning around saw her lying on the ground, with BROWNE leaning over her with a large bowie knife in his hand, cutting and thrusting the blade into her body. It appears that he first knocked his intended victim down, then drew his knife and cut a terrible gash in her throat, another in her face, and stabbed her twice in the breast. After that he dropped the knife and ran, and since which time has not been heard of, and is supposed by some to have drowned himself. Miss HARRISON is lying in a very critical condition, but may possibly recover. Both families are wealthy, have been on the most intimate terms, and great exertions have been made to keep the affair quiet.

Coolie Labor at the South.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 16.

The Legislature of Tennessee provided for an Emigration Commission, and Rev. HERMANN BOKAM is in our city in the capacity of Commissioner. His views as to the real need of the South are correct. They do not accord with the movement toward China for laborers. He says that the trouble with the South has been the want of a solid middle class. There had been until very lately the aristocracy of planters and slaveholders on the one hand, and the slaves and ignorant poor whites on the other. No middle class had existed to carry forward progressive ideas and insure social and political stability. Hence the war and the great debt that now oppresses the nation. Mr. BOKAM properly regards the efforts now being made to obtain millions of coolies as unfortunate, since they are calculated to supply the place of the late slaves on the plantations, and to prevent the building up of the much-needed middle class. He says that the Germans of Tennessee will array themselves against these new attempts to virtually reëstablish slavery, and it is to be feared that the Chinese question will become one of great magnitude and embarrassment throughout the whole country.

Mr. BOKAM's labors are in behalf of the middle class in Tennessee. He desired to strengthen it by inducing Germans, Irish and Americans of solid character to emigrate to that State, and to enjoy the advantages which the reconstruction of her social system and the consequent development of her resources will afford. He will extend his operations to Europe, for the purpose of inducing many to embark with Tennessee for their destination. From 1850 to 1860 the average number of emigrants was 260,000 per annum, and for the past three years it has been about 300,000. It is estimated that they bring with them money and other effects to the average value of $100 each, and the productive capacity of every able-bodied immigrant is worth at least $900. If we receive 100,000 able-bodied immigrants per year, the increase of national wealth from this source amounts to $100,000,000 per annum. The average value of the labor of Massachusetts, by the census of 1860, was $220 *per capita*, including men, women and children. This would make over 300,000 immigrants, worth $66,000,000 a year. These immigrants would give to the South a substantial middle class, and we hope for Mr. BOKAM the greatest success in his work.

FORT LAFAYETTE FILLIBUSTERS.

List of Names and Residences of the Captured Cubans—District-Attorney Pierrepont's Visit to Them To-day—Their Probable Release.

We give this morning the names and residences of all the Cuban fillibusters now imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. These men, who escaped the troops under the immediate command of Colonel RYAN, took refuge on Gardiner's Island, and after the first attack on the expedition by Marshal BARLOW's men, remaining there in concealment for several weeks, with scarcely enough provisions to sustain them, after which they were discovered by the expedition sent out by Marshal BARLOW, surrounded and captured, and consigned to Fort Lafayette. They have been imprisoned in that fort since Saturday last, waiting for the order of Marshal BARLOW or District-Attorney PIERREPONT to release them. The names of the prisoners have heretofore been withheld by the Government, but were allowed to be taken from the prison rolls yesterday. It will be seen that most of the men under Colonel RYAN were Germans, from this City and some of the Southern States, the Cuban portion of the expedition having nearly all been previously captured.

The following are the names and residences of the prisoners:

NEW-YORK.
Walter Adams.
James Ahern.
John Baker.
John Bauer.
Fritz Bertram.
Casper Biessendeckel.
Abraham Brocard.
Jacob Brown.
John Brown.
Frank Bullard.
James Burns.
Joseph Butcher.
Edward Cameron.
Ralph Coon.
August Dambitz.
Schuyler Delitsch.
H. Derrick.
James Fletcher.
J. Fletcher.
Charles Fox.
Charles Frederick.
George Frondsberg.
Richard Frost.
James Gordon.
Joseph Haller.
John Haydan.
Max Helenichtes.
Henry Hill.
Samuel Jammerthal.
John Jones.
William Jones.
Charles Kaelbro.
Charles Kern.
Lewis Kolwitz.
Peter Honbelpeter.
George Kuncas.
Fritz Laus.
John Leahey.
Hugo Litchkonorofski.
Herman Loff.
Frantz Martin.
John Mason.
Peter Moffert.
John Morgan.
John O'Neill.
Robert Parker.
August Pfierling.
Charles A. Mundy.
James Muney.
F. A. Parker.
Felix Pifki.
Joseph Rasch.
Jacob Koenig.
August Rees.
Charles Rothschild.
Frank Rumour.
John Ryan.
P. Ryan.
H. Sayers.
Philip Schladerhanness.
Albert Schmidt.
James Schmidt.
John Schmidt.
John Schmiedekritze.
Muir Schultz.
James Schwanzman.
Charles Schwerdtfeger.
James Smith.
William Smith.

NEW-YORK.
M. D. Steele.
Andrew Taylor.
George Taylor.
H. B. Taylor.
John Thoms.
W. Turnbull.
Gottlieb Waldschloecher.
Jacob Webber.
John Wessel.
Henry Williams.
John Willsey.
Charles Wood.
VIRGINIA.
William Allen.
E. N. Arnold.
John N. Bullard.
Charles Clifton.
L. H. Dabney.
James W. Gaines.
W. H. Hawkins.
G. B. Humphrey.
J. H. King.
John H. Koehler.
Dr. P. Lloyd.
William Wyleune.
Charles Simmons.
John Plater.
James H. Taylor.
James M. Taylor.
H. B. Tompkins.
Charles Williams.
C. H. White.
MARYLAND.
John Davis.
G. Williams.
NORTH CAROLINA.
La Pierson Channing.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Charles T. Harrison.
GEORGIA.
J. Welsh.
ALABAMA.
Reuben Nelson.
LOUISIANA.
James White.
H. Krychy.
TEXAS.
Richard Burnet.
PENNSYLVANIA.
E. Tylburn.
RHODE ISLAND.
W. Arnold.
OHIO.
John Rogers.
C. Van Rapp.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
William Meekens.
DELAWARE.
Francis Falroy.
CALIFORNIA.
John Stewart.
LONG ISLAND.
George Taylor.
IRELAND.
William H. Allen.
William Bowlys.
Patrick O'Neil.
John White.

The above prisoners will probably be released from confinement to-day, and be brought to the City. It was known yesterday that District-Attorney PIERREPONT had telegraphed from his Summer residence at Garrison's, on the Hudson, stating that he would be in the City early this morning, and that he would proceed at once to the fort on board of a revenue cutter. The message did not say whether he was in favor of granting their immediate release, but such is believed to be his intention.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of JULIUS FELLHEIMER, the young man who was drowned on Sunday evening last, at the foot of Sixty-sixth-street, East River, and whose remains were found floating yesterday at the foot of East Twenty-second-street. From the testimony of Mr. SIMON SELEGMAN, of No. 108 East Eighty-fifth-street, uncle of deceased, it appeared that young FELLHEIMER was a resident of Chicago, Ill., and was in this City on a visit to some relatives at No. 231 East Sixtieth-street, and on Sunday evening, accompanied by his uncle and some friends, proceeded to the bathing establishment of BROWN & WENNECKER. While standing on the platform in his bathing dress, a young man, a stranger to every one in the place, pushed him into the water, which is about sixty feet deep at that spot. FELLHEIMER could not swim, and was drowned. The young man who had pushed him off the platform escaped, and is still at large, although an active search has been instituted for him. It is not supposed that he intended to cause the death of FELLHEIMER, as they were total strangers. The inquest will be continued on Saturday morning.

Coroner FLYNN was yesterday placed in possession of some further information in relation to the case of DOMINICK VIETY, the Italian musician, who is lying dangerously ill at No. 70 Thompson-street, from a fracture of the skull, said to have been received in a fight with two comrades, named FRANK and VINCENT GIEGER, as already published in the TIMES. The Coroner received a note from Mr. D. P. G. CROWLEY, of Hampton Junction, Penn., in which he states that a man, whom he supposes to be VIETY, was brought to his office on last Saturday night suffering from a compound fracture of the frontal bone, having been struck by a coal train on which he was endeavoring to steal a ride to New-York. This is partially corroborative of the statement made by the brothers GIEGER. VIETY has regained consciousness, and it is probable that the accused will be exonerated from all blame in the matter.

President Grant in Town.

President GRANT, accompanied by his wife and his son FREDERICK, and by General COMSTOCK and wife, left Long Branch at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at the foot of Barclay-street in the steamer *Magenta* at 9:20 A. M. A delegation of the STETSON brothers accompanied them, and caused the Stars and Stripes to be hoisted at the Astor House as soon as they arrived there. The President and his family, however, did not go to the Astor House, but taking a carriage as soon as they landed proceeded up town on a shopping excursion. STEWART'S, ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S, TIFFANY'S and other houses were visited, and then they returned to the Barclay-street wharf and took the *Magenta* again at 4 o'clock for Long Branch. General GRANT'S visit was not expected in the City, and the sight-seers did not trouble him much. He was besieged by a large number of them, however, on his landing at the Astor House, and was compelled to submit to some hand-shaking.

The New Steamer Sylvan Glen.

A new steamer called the *Sylvan Glen*, of uniform construction and dimensions with the *Sylvan Grove* and the *Sylvan Stream*, has just been completed for the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company. Yesterday the stockholders and their families proceeded in the new vessel on a trial trip up the river. The *Sylvan Glen* is faster than either of the other boats of the line, and is elegantly fitted up. She was constructed by FLORENCE & FOLK, Williamsburg, and her engine was built by FLETCHER & HARRISON. She was in charge of Captain C. H. LONGSTREET, the Superintendent of the Company, yesterday, and answered admirably to all his demands upon her.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At a late hour on Wednesday night the Excelsior Wire Works at the corner of Union-avenue and Ainslie-street, E. D., took fire, and but for the remarkable energy displayed by the firemen, the whole of the extensive building would have been consumed. The third floor, occupied by WM. CABBLE, wire-worker, where the fire originated, was damaged to the extent of $500; loss on stock $3,000, covered by insurance. Mr. O. H. BARNARD, hoop-skirt manufacturer, on the upper floor, sustained a loss of about $7,000; fully insured. The second floor was occupied by the Eagle Pencil Company, who also sustained damage to stock amounting to about $12,000; fully insured.

Mayor's Office.

PETER DANIEL, a Frenchman, appeared before Marshal TOOKER yesterday and made a charge of swindling against JACOB DRESSAUX, who keeps a passenger and exchange office at No. 5 Hudson-street. DANIEL said that on the 26th of June he entered the office and asked the clerk to exchange $300 greenbacks for gold. The greenbacks were taken and a belt was given him in which he was informed he would find $300. He did not examine the belt, but, after it had been placed around him, they parted, and he immediately took the steamer for Liverpool. Reaching Liverpool, he found only $30 in it. [illegible] next steamer, and immediately repaired to the Mayor's Office with his complaint. Officer McGrath was sent with him to the place designed where the $600 was quickly refunded.

The same Officer recovered $9 at No. 97 Chatham-street, where Michael Blake, of New-Haven, Conn., had been swindled out of that amount by the "envelope game."

By the same game Alexander Plunkett complained that he had lost $5, taken from him by Robert Roberts at No. 240 West-street. Officer Young compelled the latter to refund the money.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

The Trial of Campbell Resumed—Another Adjournment of the Case.

The trial of Matthew Campbell, an officer of the Metropolitan Police, charged with the murder of Morris Long, in the First Ward of this City, on the evening of July 3 last, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo.

Long before the Judge had taken his seat on the bench a large audience had assembled in the Court-room, a majority of whom were witnesses, friends and neighbors of the murdered man, and interested spectators from the lower wards of the City. After the opening of the Court it was announced that Thomas J. Mathews, one of the jurors impanneled in the case on the previous day, was too sick to sit on the jury, and it therefore became necessary either to withdraw a juror by mutual consent of counsel for the people and prisoner and proceed anew, or impannel another juror to take the place of the sick one. Judge Cardozo announced that he would take no responsibility in discharging the juror, and if that course was pursued it must be by consent of counsel on both sides. Counsel for the prisoner refusing to consent, the Clerk proceeded to call the jurors, only three of whom were found to be present, and the prisoner's counsel exercising a peremptory challenge against two of them, and the District-Attorney challenging the other, it became apparent that no substitute could be obtained for the sick juror. At this point the prisoner was removed from an obscure corner of the Court to a seat beside his counsel. He was neatly dressed in fatigue uniform, wearing on his breast his official shield. Tall, well proportioned, and with a countenance indicating more than ordinary respectability and gentleness, he seemed anything but a man to vindictively or wantonly slay his fellow man. The juror was again questioned as to his ability to serve, the Court remarking that all that could be done was to have the juror sit as long as he was able, but that gentleman stated that he was unable to sit at all. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, one of the counsel for the prisoner, then arose, and addressing the Court, said: "This jury having been impanneled and its organization complete, it became to the defence a grave question whether, in consequence of the illness of a juror, the trial should now 'fall through,' as it is said, the prisoner could never again be placed on trial for this offence, and on this point, therefore, his counsel must not permit any concession. The prisoner as well as his counsel were anxious for a speedy trial, believing, as all of them did, that on such trial they would be able to prove a state of facts amply justifying the act. It is now the hot season, daily increasing in degree, and if trial goes over now, the prisoner must remain in confinement until October next. He suggested, therefore, that leaving the present jury as it now stands, the further hearing of the case be adjourned until Friday or Monday next, when the jurors excused on the previous day would be present, and from whom another juror could doubtless be selected if Mr. Mathews should then be unable to serve.

District-Attorney Garvin said he stood there with a purpose to see justice done alike to the prisoner and the people. He came in that morning prepared to open the case on behalf of the prosecution. A juror is found to be unable to serve; other jurors are called and but three found to be present; the defence and prosecution exercise their right of challenge and these three are exhausted, leaving the case in a position beyond his control. He was anxious to try this case, and it was well known that he had performed more official labor since the 1st of January last than any other District-Attorney who had preceded him. Indeed, if the public could see the amount of business which passes through the office of the District-Attorney, they would be not only surprised but astonished. He was willing now to make any sacrifice to have this case tried, no matter how long it took. I will consent, he said, to an adjournment to Friday or Monday and see if another juror could be obtained, and if we then fail, he would consent to an adjournment until the first Monday in October, when an entire new panel could be summoned, and he would try it then.

Judge Cardozo said there was no occasion to cast reflections on any one in reference to delay; every one knew it could not apply to the District-Attorney; and as for himself, he was altogether indifferent to criticism from any source.

Mr. Spencer—Have I reflected on any one?

Judge Cardozo—Your remarks are open to such interpretation.

Mr. Spencer—I certainly intended no reflection on any one, your Honor; and now we accept the offer of the District-Attorney that the trial go over to Monday.

Mr. Robert D. Holmes, who has also been associated as counsel for the prisoner, then arose, and after briefly adverting to the legal point stated by Mr. Spencer as to the trial falling through after the completion of the present jury, said he had carefully looked over the papers in the case, and he was clearly of the opinion, as he had no doubt the District-Attorney would be if appealed to, that even on the *ex-parte* statements set forth in the papers against the accused, he could not be held for murder in the first degree, and therefore suggested that some reasonable amount of bail might be fixed, and the trial go over until the heat of prejudice engendered by an act so recent might have an opportunity to cool, otherwise there seemed a probability the accused might remain imprisoned until October next.

Judge Cardozo—Perhaps the gentlemen on neither side are advised as to how long this Court intends to sit. I intend to hold this Special Oyer and Terminer as long as the public business demands it.

Judge Garvin—The District-Attorney represents a million of people; among the large amount of his public duties he finds this indictment, and it was not for him to sit as a Judge in the matter. The jury were to determine the question involved in the case. It may turn out that this is one of the boldest murders ever perpetrated. Not long since he stood there to prosecute a man for the killing of a policeman—a man whom he deemed clearly guilty of deliberate murder, and it may appear equally clear in this case. While in the performance of their duties, the Police shall receive the hearty and strenuous support of the District-Attorney; but if they overstep their duty and commit crime, he will be as diligent in their prosecution as he has been in the prosecution of those assailing them. It was for the jury in this case to determine the crime, and he would therefore oppose admission to bail.

It was finally agreed to adjourn until Monday next at 11:30 A. M., and, after the usual caution to the jury, the case was adjourned accordingly, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Alleged Murder of a Father by His Son.

Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday notified Coroner Flynn to hold an inquest in the case of Henry Kelly, a native of Ireland, 67 years of age, who died at that institution from injuries. The Warden further stated that on the 22d inst. the deceased quarrelled with his son Daniel, at the residence of the latter, in Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and during the quarrel the deceased was ejected from the house by the son. He subsequently fell on the sidewalk and fractured his left leg, and sustained such a shock to the system that the injuries resulted fatally. A son of the deceased called at the Coroner's office yesterday, and stated that his father had been of very intemperate habits; that he had not been ejected from the premises, but had fallen accidentally on the sidewalk. The matter will be investigated by Coroner Flynn.

A Bloodless Affray Between Cuban Volunteers.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a great excitement was created at the Cuban Headquarters, No. 71 Broadway, by a fierce quarrel suddenly arising between Neil Gillespie and Samuel Beman, who are declared to be Sergeants in Colonel Ryan's command. Blows came quick upon hot words, and bowie knives next flashed from their sheaths, but before blood had been drawn from either of the fiery combatants the Police pounced upon them, and they shared the usual Cuban fate in being made prisoners. They were taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and Beman was committed upon complaint of Gillespie.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

This body held its stated semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Bowen presiding. A report was received, showing that the supply of Croton water was very scant in some of the public institutions, particularly the Almshouse, Penitentiary, Charity Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum.

A communication was received from R. M. Cooney, tendering his resignation as clerk at the Penitentiary.

The late important regulation establishing a system of medical attendance for the outdoor poor will be speedily perfected. It was resolved to fix the salaries of the physicians who are to act under the regulation at $500 a year, and to appoint Drs. Austin Flint, Isaac E. Taylor, Stephen Smith, Alonzo Clark, Alfred L. Loomis, and Henry D. Noyes, a Committee to examine candidates for the office of district physician. It was announced that the lease of Plimpton's Building, in East Ninth-street, for the use of the Free Intelligence and Labor Bureau had been effected at a rent of $3,000 per annum, the lease to extend from July 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870. It was agreed that the Central Park Commissioners be petitioned to grant permission to allow ambulances to pass through the Park. The contract for painting the school-ship *Mercury* was awarded to S. S. Lockwood for $635. Secretary Kelloch reported that he received $2,677 22 since the last meeting. The Commissioners then adjourned.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club convened in Horticultural Hall, No. 37 Park-place, yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock. The attendance was limited. A vote was taken to add another Vice-President, whereupon Mr. A. M. Powell, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was chosen as one of the Vice-Presidents. He also presided during the session of the Club. After some preliminary business, Mr. Powell proceeded to read a paper on the general requirements of fruit culture.

Some discussion was then had on the more immediate details of fruit growing, and exterminating those insects that are injurious to fruit. Dr. Trimble addressed the meeting briefly on insect enemies, and then extermination, which must be done by catching and killing them. He also spoke very encouragingly in regard to the triumph of the people in Vineland, N. J., over the curculio. They have conquered, said he, this "little Turk." They are all acting simultaneously. Next season they will have very few of these insects to encounter.

Inquiry was then made in regard to the rust on blackberry bushes and leaves. But no one was able to determine what the cause of the rust might be. E. Williams, of Montclair, then spread the table with ripe Kittatinnies, gooseberries, and several varieties of ripe raspberries, and gave a brief talk on small fruit and its cultivation. Near the close of the session, by vote of the Club, invitation was extended to Hon. Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J., to appear at the next meeting, on Thursday the 29th, and read a paper before the Club, and if he chooses, exhibit any fruit he may desire. The Club then adjourned, for one week. The following is the paper read by Mr. Powell:

PROGRESS OF FRUIT CULTURE—HOW MAY IT BE PROMOTED?

One who has never turned back to look over the old authorities on the subject of fruit culture will doubtless be surprised to find how ancient in origin are nearly all of our present choicest varieties of fruit, and many of our most approved methods of culture as well. The chief difference between then and now is that the knowledge requisite to successful fruit culture is more widely diffused among the people. The luxury of choice pears, grapes, peaches, strawberries and other fruits is not now so much confined to the wealthy few. There is the same difference between ancient and modern days in relation to all scientific knowledge. Education is not as much superior now as it is more general. But in popular, successful fruit culture we are still quite too backward. We have scarcely taken more than the first step in the direction of the progress which the undeveloped resources of our soil and latitude invite.

Without attempting to give technical instruction in detail, I incline to say a few words which may serve somewhat as a stimulant to a still more general cultivation and use of fruits. To-day, as in the past, the few who are possessed of abundant means will have greenhouses and highly cultivated gardens. But there is no good reason why the masses of the people should not also have a liberal supply of delicious pears, peaches, plums, apples, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, and other kinds of fruit, at less cost than they now pay for other less inviting and, in many cases, unwholesome food. It is amazing that in this day of cheap agricultural and horticultural books and journals, of Farmers' Clubs and Fruit-growers' Societies, with so many sources of information, that even in the country, among the owners and occupants of the land, good fresh fruit, as a part of the table food, is exceptional, and in very many, if not a majority of farmers' families, altogether unknown! With a little forethought, intelligent observation and common sense, any one so fortunate as to possess even a small door-yard can have at least a few good Seckel and Bartlett pears, a few vines of Concord, Delaware or Isabella grapes, some strawberries, currants and blackberries in their season. Visit the farmhouses of New-York, New-England and the West this third week in July, and I venture to say that instead of finding, as you should, a supply of the later strawberries and cherries, of improved raspberries and blackberries, you will see either no fruit at all on their tables, or only such as they have been able to glean, wild and uncultivated, from the vines and bushes of their fields and woods. Here in this City are thousands of people who never think of using good fruit as part of their food. They cannot, at present retail prices, afford to do so if they desired it.

It is true there is, compared with even a few years ago, a greatly awakened interest in fruit growing. The large prices obtained by some fruit growers for superior fruit serve as a stimulant to many to plant trees and vines. But this increased planting is much of it done after the old slipshod shiftless plan of general farming, and done in that way of course it adds little to the supply of really good fruit. Said a friend, a nurseryman, to me one day, "Why do you not cultivate trees and vines for sale, instead of pears, grapes and raspberries? You will find it quite as profitable and much less care and trouble than the marketing of the fruit." He added: "Why, I have customers among farmers in this community"—naming some of them—"who come to me regularly every Spring or Autumn for a fresh supply of trees or vines to replace those of the previous year's planting." "The demand," he thought, "would be likely to continue good for a long time." He would explain to the purchasers how the tree or vine should be set out and taken care of; but once planted out, probably in stinted holes, that was very often the end of the care, and presently the end of the trees and vines, and of the prospect of the farmer and his family for a supply of good fruit. No young man's or young woman's education should be considered complete who, especially living in the country, or having a village lot, has not been carefully taught how to transplant and train a tree or vine. Choice fruits will not grow hap-hazard, and can only be had anywhere by intelligent, painstaking toil.

Fruit culture in this country is to become more and more a matter of commercial interest. As in other kinds of business, many who have tried it have failed, and yet many more doubtless will fail. There is, as is frequently said here in answer to inquirers, no general rule applicable to all localities as to varieties. There is the one general rule as to careful cultivation which holds good everywhere. Experience must be the first teacher as to varieties in given places. If the experience and knowledge of honest nurserymen can be made available, very well. A hundred miles up the Hudson I undertook the cultivation of the Lawton blackberry. I had splendid growth of canes, but difficulty in getting them through the Winter—beautiful, luscious berries, but not enough of them for profit. With Antwerp raspberries, grapes, currants and pears I did better. We often learn from suffering, though it is not the pleasantest school in which to be taught. The supply of fruit in the market increases, but the supply of really choice fruit is never, or rarely even now, equal to the demand.

We still need not only a greater diffusion of intelligence concerning varieties of fruit and the best methods of cultivation, but also there is great need among the people of both the country and the city of education as to the use of fruit as food. All are fond of good fruit, but outside of a comparatively small number of families, as compared with the whole, fruit rarely appears on the tables as a part of the regular meal. If at all, it is generally counted as a special luxury or dessert, to be tasted merely, not fully and rationally enjoyed before a sufficient quantity of other food has already been taken. More frequently, and still more mischievously, fruit is taken "between meals," and at unseasonable and irregular intervals. During the hot months particularly, there are thousands of families in this City, as well as among farmers, wherein fruit never enters as a part of the regular diet, whose health and comfort would be greatly promoted by banishing meat, except, perhaps, once a week, from their tables, and supplying instead wholesome fruits. These fruits ought to be, might be, and by-and-by will be supplied at least at no greater cost than meat. But physicians, and all who can reach the ears of the people on the subject of health, must help the formation of the habit of relying more upon fruit as part of a legitimate, nourishing diet. Meanwhile every one who causes two first-rate pears, apples, plums, peaches, strawberries, or blackberries to grow where but one poor one, or none at all, grew before, is a true public benefactor.

Casualties Yesterday.

Frederick Histe, a gardener, was found dead in his wagon yesterday afternoon in Sixty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. From the appearance of the body it was supposed that he had been killed by a kick from his horse. The body was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Michael McGonagle yesterday fell from the second story of the building No. 459 Broadway, and was severely injured in the back. Taken to New-York Hospital.

Michael Garvey, a blaster, yesterday was tamping a hole with an iron bar, when the powder ignited, and he was severely burned about the face. The accident occurred in Eighth-avenue, near Sixty-seventh-street, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown boy, about 10 years of age, was found floating in North River, off the foot of Carlisle-street. It was secured, and taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

The New-York Rendering Company.

Dr. Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, desires us to correct the erroneous newspaper statement that he reported to the Board of Health that the New-York Rendering Company's business had been faultlessly conducted of late. It was his assistant, Dr. Morris, and not Dr. Harris, who made the report, and the views of the two gentlemen differ widely on that point. When the dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, where the Rendering Company's boat lies, was visited yesterday morning by an official of the Board, it was found to be in an exceedingly filthy condition, the foul odors from the offal extending to far distant points. We have authority for saying that the Rendering Company, and all other nuisances of the kind below Eighty-sixth-street, will be removed by the Board of Health at the earliest opportunity.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board yesterday proposed to the Rendering Company a plan by which the latter might rid the City of stray dogs during the hot weather and at the same time make a profitable business of it. The plan was that the Company should offer 25 cents a head for all dogs brought to their dock by any person who might please to do so. The Company did not think well of the proposition, however, saying that the boys or men who generally do that business would not take the trouble to do so for such a small sum of money, and that if a larger sum were paid the Company would lose by the operation. Further efforts will be made to induce the Company to do this much-needed work of boiling vagrant dogs.

DISABLED POLICEMEN.

Perils and Hardships of Police Service.

Some days since we published a resolution of the Board of Police, directing the Superintendent to bring certain members of the force before the Board who were shown by the reports to be incapacitated by sickness or from other causes for active service. Of the officers named in the resolution, the following were examined yesterday, and it appeared that since the 1st day of July, 1868, they had lost time by sickness as follows: Sergeant Thomas Wright, Forty-fourth Precinct, 133½ days; Michael Haggerty, Fifth Precinct, 75½ days; John C. Gonigan, Seventeenth Precinct, 13 days; Patrick Kelly, Twentieth Precinct, 240½ days; John B. Davis, Twenty-ninth Precinct, 336 days; Henry Guesschard, Forty-fifth Precinct, 4 days; John H. Arnoux, First District Court, 53 days; David Roach, Detective Squad, 386 days; Hugh McClay, Tenth Precinct, 320½ days; Peter Rice, Twenty-sixth Precinct, was injured during the riots but has lost no time; Chas. Gardner, Twenty-sixth Precinct, who has become blind, and is included in the resolution, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of August.

The cases of all these men were, after hearing before Judge Bosworth, referred to the full Board. It is probable that most of them will be retired on a pension of $300 each per annum, except, perhaps, Rice and Arnoux, who showed that they were fully competent to perform detail duty when sudden and violent exertion would not be required. Both of these men were disabled in the discharge of duty, Rice having been shot in the groin during the riots, and Arnoux having been almost hacked to pieces by a gang of ruffians who attacked him while on post in the Eighteenth Ward in August, 1864. He received nine wounds on the head from a hatchet, had several ribs broken and his knee-pan fractured. Surgeons Freligh and Sutton, in giving their evidence, stated that his recovery from his wounds was little short of a miracle. He did recover, however, entirely, and his present disability arises from disease of the heart induced by his injuries. Another remarkable case examined yesterday was that of Guesschard, who was born in 1793, was a Captain of the old Municipal Police, and now in his 76th year, is strong, erect, rubicund, and showing no sign of his advanced age. He, too, may escape the retiring decree, as it was shown that he is fully able to do Court duty.

Death of an Old Policeman.

The death of Gilbert Leggett, the oldest member of the Police force, occurred early yesterday morning from general debility and old age, he being in the 77th year of his age. For the last twenty-one years he had been a member of the Police organization, his term of service having commenced under the Municipal Police which were superseded by the Municipals and subsequently by the present Department, in both of which he was retained. Since 1858 he has been assigned to the Essex Market Police Court squad, except for a brief period in 1867, when he was attached to the Tombs squad. He was of quiet and pleasant disposition, and was universally liked by the Court officers and attendants. During the war of 1812 he enlisted as a volunteer in the navy, and fought on board the American privateer *Armstrong*, which was captured off Port Fayal, Spain, by British vessels. He was kept in close confinement at Dartmouth Prison, in England, for two years before he was granted his liberty. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 10 o'clock from his late residence at No. 289 Third-street.

Distinguished German Composer in the City.

Mr. Tschirch, the German composer, residing at Gera, Germany, who came to this country to attend the Saengerfest at Baltimore, has arrived in this City, and is now stopping at the Belvidere House, the guest of the Northeast Saengerbund. The Saengerbund is making arrangements for a reception before the departure of Mr. Tschirch on Saturday. On his arrival in this City on Tuesday he visited the headquarters of the Arion, Liederkranz and Beethoven Maennerchor, and was enthusiastically welcomed by each of these Societies. Yesterday the composer visited the principal piano manufacturing establishments.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Hunt vs. Cahn.	63—Atkins vs. Howland.
53—People ex rel. Lansing vs. Metropolitan Excise Board.	84—Harris vs. Walbroth.
	89—Rooke vs. Russell.
	97—Hobbs vs. Losee.
57—In re. Fairchild.	99—Goosbeck vs. Sanford.

Call No. 123—Frank vs. Kennedy et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called at 10 A. M. by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3384—Wilsey vs. Martins.	3202—Dillon vs. Levy.
3412—Bernheimer vs. Muller.	3377—Henry vs. Le Barron.
	3393—Lacey vs. Wiley.
3036—Breto vs. Mack.	— —Smith vs. Hillyer.
3102—Linke vs. Hughes.	— —Callanan vs. Van Brunt.
3140—Barstow vs. Smith.	
3142—Terry vs. Lisk.	3415—Everit vs. Ely.
3181—Fairchild vs. Wood.	3416—Harris vs. Brodie.
2182—White vs. Wood.	3417—Baker vs. Keeler.
3238—Crowell vs. Crispin.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

Joseph Steinmetz *vs.* Sophia Steinmetz; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Patterson *vs.* Bloomer; motions granted on the conditions stated in the opinion.

Rathbun et al. *vs.* Leland et al.; motion granted on payment of costs. The defendant may file a new undertaking. The papers filed in the Clerk's office.

Cozine *vs.* Geluff et al.; an allowance of $100 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Jones.

William Moses *vs.* George W. Banker, &c.; see memorandum of settlement of case with Clerk Special Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

A CASE OF ALLEGED LUNACY.

In the matter of the application of Caroline C. Allen to have a Commission of Lunacy concerning herself superseded or suspended, and to be fully restored to the management of her property and the care of her person, the particulars of which have already appeared in our columns, the Court to-day rendered the following decision: Cardozo, J.—To subject the person and property of a lady to the custody and care of others, on the ground of her being of unsound mind, is always a matter of great delicacy and importance in which it is not possible to be too cautious. I only intend now to say that this case presents some considerations which impress me with the belief that certainly it should form no exception to that general rule, if, indeed, it does not demand unusual circumspection. I have concluded, therefore, upon very careful examination of the papers submitted to me, to direct a reference to ascertain the mental condition of Mrs. Allen at the present time, and in view of the gravity of the injury, and of the peculiar circumstances attributed to the case, I have determined to call to my aid as referee Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., whose judgment the community generally will respect, and on whose opinion my judicial conscience, for the information and satisfaction of which the reference is ordered, can rest with perfect confidence. The referee will report the evidence, with his opinion, and should he think it necessary or advisable, the lady must submit to such examination as he may approve, either by himself or such other gentlemen as he may select, and he will incorporate in his report the substance of any such interviews, and a statement of the effect left upon his mind by them. In the meanwhile an order may be entered staying all proceedings in the lunacy matter, except to prosecute the reference, and upon the coming in of the referee's report I will hear the counsel further upon this application, on two days' notice by either side to the other. As those who instituted the proceedings to declare this lady a lunatic waited, according to their own version, for a period of three years before moving in the matter, and it does not appear that there is any especial reason for haste now, no harm can happen by the little delay incident to the reference; while, if the lady be right in her assertion, upon which, of course, I do not mean to intimate any opinion at present, the consummation of a monstrous wrong will be prevented.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

BRUTAL ASSAULTS.

Early yesterday morning, while John Farley, of No. 137 Washington-street, was leaning against a railing at No. 132 Greenwich-street, he was assaulted by John Griffin, *alias* McCarty, who seized him by the throat, shook him violently, and then dragged him over the railing, one of the sharp spikes of which entered Farley's groin, inflicting a very severe wound. Griffin was arrested, and on being arraigned was committed to prison to await the result of the injuries to Farley, who is under treatment at Bellevue Hospital.

For some months past Anton Schuler and his wife Caroline have been living apart. The cause for this separation was that on the 22d of May last, Anton, who had become needlessly jealous of her, assaulted her, seized her by the hair, and stabbed her in the throat with a dirk-knife, causing a severe wound. Mrs. Schuler since that time has left her husband, and has been constantly annoyed by him. Yesterday Anton met his wife on the street, and again assaulted her. She thereupon caused his arrest by Officer Hunter, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and on being brought to Court was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THE ROBERTS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Morris Roberts, of No. 183 Eighth-avenue, was arraigned for drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot Officer Gick, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who had summoned him to serve on a Coroner's jury, as fully published yesterday. The accused answered "not guilty," but being held to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, gave bail in $1,000 for his appearance.

THEFT OF A DRESS.

Catharine Case, of No. 65 Sullivan-street, made a complaint stating that Margaret Connolly shared her room on the night of the 12th inst., and departed early in the morning, taking with her a dress belonging to Mrs. Case worth $40. Margaret's defence was that she put on the dress to go out and get some whisky for herself and hostess, and was arrested before she had time to return. The Magistrate, in answer, committed her for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

PERILS TO PEDESTRIANS BY FAST DRIVING.

On Wednesday evening Emanuel Freidingheim, of No. 587 Grand-street, was knocked down by a horse, driven at a rapid gait by John Gobel, as he was in the act of passing over a crosswalk in Seventh-street, receiving severe injuries. The driver was arrested, and was committed for examination on complaint of Samuel H. Lyons, of No. 603 Fifth-street.

THE LINEN SWINDLE.

A man named —— Freihart, charged with being implicated in the swindle perpetrated on Isaac Hegmann, of Hudson-street, was held in the sum of $500 to answer.

INNOCENT.

William O'Brien, who was arrested and committed on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of sugar from the hold of a vessel lying in the East River, was released upon the testimony of the owner of the sugar, which showed that accused had regularly purchased it.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅝	100 West. U. T.	36⅝
14,000 do. s3	120⅝	300 do. bet. call.	36⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	123⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co..	16
8,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65..	121	300 Pacific Mail	83¼
63,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.s3	120¼	200 do. c	83¼
25,000 do. s3	120⅜	2000 do. c	83
18,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C..	110¼	400 do.	83⅛
10,000 do.	110⅜	1000 do. b10	83⅜
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,		200 Adams Ex.	60¾
new	120⅛	5 A. M. U. Ex.	42
25,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R..	109½	30 Wells-Fargo	23
10,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	107⅞	100 do.	22⅞
2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	62	200 U. S. Ex.	74
12,000 do.	62¼	100 N. Y. Cen.	210¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	56	900 do.	210⅝
10,000 do.	56⅛	300 do. s3	210⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c..	57⅛	100 Hudson R.	182½
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, new		30 do.	182
bet. call	60¼	200 Mich. Central	133
24,000 N. C. St. 6s. n..	47¾	50 Clev. & Pitts.	106
105,000 do.	48	200 do.	107⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.	87⅝	800 Lake S. & M.So..	105
10,000 La. 6s. lev. b...	65	500 do. b10	105⅛
10,000 La. 6s.	70	600 do. s3	104⅞
10,000 Ala. St. 8s, b...	94	400 do. b3	105
4,000 do.	93¾	600 Chi. & N. W.	79¼
1,000 Cal. 7s.	130	17 C. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
11,000 Mich. C. 8s., n. b	132⅛	800 Chi. & R. I. R.	114
2,000 do.	132¾	300 do.	113⅞
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	50 do.	113⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P.		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
R. R. 7s.	93¾	5 P., Ft. W. & C.	154
3,000 do.	94	40 do. bet. call	153
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C.		100 Ohio & Miss. R..	31¾
3d M.	95	100 do.	31⅝
7,000 M. & St. P. 8s.		10 N. J. Cen.	102
1st M.	105	70 Morris & Essex..	88
11,000 C., C. & Ind.		100 Del., L. & W.	112
Cen. 1st M.	84	300 do.	112⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	95	300 H. & St. J. R.	130
2,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	95	60 H. & St. J. Pf.	128
5 Bk. St. of N. Y...	112	200 do.	130
8 Fourth Nat. Bk..	105	25 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	80
100 Canton Co.	60	10 Dub. & S. C.	104

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	120⅞	$62,000 do.	120¼
55,000 do.	120⅝	30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	120¼
10,000 do.	120⅝	10,000 do.	120⅜
55,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	120⅝	50,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3	120⅛
7,000 do.	120⅝	55,000 do.	120⅛
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'64..	121⅝	50,000 do. b3	120⅛
25,000 do.	121⅛	3,000 do.	120⅜
25,000 U.S.5-20 C. '62..	123⅛	50,000 do. b30	120⅝
62,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	121⅛	260,000 do. s3	120⅜
7,000 do.	121⅛	20,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68..	120¼
30,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		10,000 do. b3	120¼
new s3	120⅜	15,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	110⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n	56¼	100 West. U. T.	36⅝
2,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	57⅛	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, n...	48⅜	200 New-York Cen...	210⅜
31,000 do.	49¼	200 Hudson R.	183
60,000 do.	50	400 Clev. & Pitts.	107
30,000 do.	51	400 do.	106¾
10,000 do. s60	50½	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf. c	93¾
10,000 Ala. St. 8s.	93¾	300 Mil. & St. P. R.	87
5,000 T. & W., 2d M.	82	100 H. & St. Joe. R...	129
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	95		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Pacific Mail	83¼	200 Ohio & Miss.	31¾
100 Hud. R.	182½	100 Cleve. & Pitts...	107⅛
100 do.	182⅞	100 do. b3	107⅞
400 Reading	93⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	79⅛
100 L. Shore & M. S..	105⅛	100 Rock Island	113⅞

THURSDAY, July 22—P. M.

At the sale of Gold by the Treasury at noon to-day $1,975,000 was bid for, and a million of dollars awarded as follows:

H. Clews & Co.	$850,000 at 135.20@135.30
Kennedy & Co.	100,000 at 135.22@135.30
J. A. Corring	50,000 at 135 23@135.26
Total	$1,000,000

The sales in the Gold Room to-day were 135¼@135⅛@135⅜@135½@135¼@135⅜@135½ ₱ cent. The shipments by the steamers of the day are reported, $350,000 for Europe and $480,000 for Havana. The Foreign Exchanges rule firm at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, London, and some further shipments of Gold are probable for the steamers of Saturday.

The market for Money is actually easy to-day, whether from the reduced wants of the Brokers by reason of the dullness of general speculation on the Stock Exchange, or by the sudden excess of supply from the Treasury, we are not able to say. The Gold people are borrowing at lower rates, and the dealers in the Public Funds get Money at from 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The Brokers in the Railways continue to pay 7 ₱ cent., but are readily supplied.

Further considerable transfers are being made by the United States Treasurer to the New-York Office from other depositories for the purpose of strengthening the Currency balances here in view of further purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. The Office gains about $2,250,000 Currency to-day, without the sales of Gold, which will be paid for to-morrow. The general balances (Gold and Notes) now stand $94,536,342. The Gold Customs paid in to-day are $596,000; the Gold Interest paid out, $260,000.

The Public Funds, after opening quiet this morning, assumed decided activity after 12 o'clock, and a large business was done at the Exchange Board and in the offices of the leading dealers, at prices ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. better than at the close of dealings on Wednesday. There was some buying for European account, and also for jobbers here who had been waiting for lower figures to replenish their supply of bonds. The 5-20s of 1867, the standard of the market, left off 120½@120⅝ @ cent. at the regular close of 'Change hours.

There was quite an upward flurry in the new North Carolina State Bonds, with an advance to 51 ₱ cent. The old Virginias are also in good request, and the Tennessees show more steadiness. The Railway market continues its Summer dullness, but without much yielding in prices. Indeed, the majority of the New-York and Western Roads may be quoted firm. The speculation in Pacific Mail is something of an exception to the prevailing dullness in the Share dealings, and 4,000 or 5,000 shares changed hands to-day at 83@83¼ ₱ cent.

After the late Board broke up, the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street. There was a sudden movement in Reading from 94 to 94¼ ₱ cent. Gold steady. The Public Funds strong:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	123½	123½
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56	56½
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57½
Missouri Bonds	87⅜	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	47⅜	50½
New-York Central	210¾	211⅝
Reading Railway	93⅛	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	114⅜
Northwest Common	79⅛	79¾
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	94½
Michigan Southern	105	105⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	152½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108	106¾
Pacific Mail Company	83¾	83¾
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	87
St. Paul Common	76⅛	76½
Toledo and Wabash	75½	75¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31¾
Hudson River	182	183

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	120½
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120¼
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg	109¼
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	87⅝
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	90
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Louisiana 6s	69¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	65
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	California 7s	128
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Indiana 5 ₱ c., W. L..	98	Rhode Island 6s	98
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873.	97	Alabama 8s	94
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78..	95	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	108¼
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan.	108
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	56⅛	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70..	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup...	57⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '72..	103
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73.	103
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74.	103
Georgia 7s, new bds..	91⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75..	103
North Carolina 6s	58	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77.	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	50⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78.	103
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	65⅛	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76.	96

And the following for the City Bank shares:

New-York	137	Metropolitan	137
Manhattan	140	Nassau	104⅛
Merchants'	127	Shoe and Leather	136
Mechanics'	135	Corn Exchange	133¾
America	142	Commonwealth	112
Tradesmen's	150	Park	160
National	115	Manuf's and Merchs..	99½
State of New-York...	112	Central National	111
Commerce	123⅛	Fourth National	104⅛
American Exchange.	113¾	Ninth National	111
Bank of the Repub...	120½	Gold Exchange	137¾
Irving	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883...	88	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	81¾	Morris & Essex 1st M	98½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	76	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Buf. N. Y. & E., 1st M, '77	85	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869-70..	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M..	100
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85.	101	N. Jersey Cen. n. b...	99
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72.	131	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. new, 1 M. 8s, '82.	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	108	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M...	93¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Peninsula R. Bonds..	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870...	119½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	105
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	90½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	94¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf...	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83⅞
Han & St. Jo. L. Grants.	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95¼
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83⅛
Del. L. & W 2d M.	93	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	98
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	83	Clo., P. & Ast. N. B..	93
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	76	Iron Mountain Bds...	85
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893...	77	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M...	79	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st	94
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	96		

A very clever cartoon, decidedly complimentary to this country and its public credit, appeared in the German *Punch*, of Berlin, entitled "A Cable Dispatch from the Better World." It represents America with the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the cable in the other, announcing an increase of $10,000,000 in the United States Treasury in the month of June! The astonished people below this centre piece are Bismark, Vanderheydt, (his colleague of Finance,) Francis Joseph, Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel—all with upturned empty baskets, *which hold no surplus.* "How is this?" demands Bismark, with a scowl upon his brow, of the terrified Vanderheydt. "Ten millions; and such fellows have scarcely a standing army, but will talk!"

Mr. William G. White, for some years Cashier of the National Currency Bank, has been nominated to the Secretary of the Treasury by General Butterfield, the Assistant Treasurer in this City, for Cashier of the New-York Treasury Office. The appointment is a proper and very competent one in the important essentials of ability, integrity and amenity. We think it a little unamiable in our neighbor of the *World* to assail Mr. White for some supposed want of courtesy to the Press, before he is fairly in the office, and while he is yet wholly new to its details. In the matter of the bids and awards of yesterday, they were given to the Press with more than ordinary promptness.

The attention of the buyers of New-York City Stocks is directed to the advertisement of Mr. George K. Sistaire, No. 24 Nassau-street. The price is 102½ ₱ cent.

The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ₱ cent., free of taxes, payable Aug. 10.

Messrs. John Bingham & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of July 9, remark:

The supplies of English Wheat at the country markets held this week have been small, and prices are generally quoted 2s. to 3s. ₱ quarter dearer.

Estimated Stocks of Grain, &c.

	Wheat, Bbls.	—Flour,— Sacks.	bbls.	Ind. Corn, Qrs.
June 30, 1869	275,496	42,150	23,709	52,099
June 30, 1868	245,020	31,939	34,770	16,850
June 30, 1867	113,238	108,018	10,944	35,289
June 30, 1866	206,452	206,452	10,972	33,886

The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 181 cargoes Wheat, 255 cargoes Maize, and 35 cargoes Barley; same time last year, 243 cargoes Wheat, 40 cargoes Maize, and 56 cargoes Barley. There are now on the coast for sale 10 cargoes Wheat, 22 cargoes Maize, and 1 cargo Barley, and the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last are: 13 cargoes (36,562 quarters) Black Sea Wheat, arrived, at 40s.@48s. ₱ 480 lbs., and 43s. 9d.@48s. ₱ 492 lbs.; 10 cargoes (18,413 quarters) American Spring Wheat, arrived, at 45s.@47s. ₱ 480 lbs.; 22,600 quarters Black Sea Wheat, on passage, at 45s.@48s. ₱ 492 lbs.; 2,200 quarters American Spring Wheat, on passage, at 47s. ₱ 480 lbs.; 8,000 quarters Danubian Wheat, on passage, at 40s. 9d.@41s. 3d. ₱ 492 lbs.; 3,000 quarters Black Sea Wheat, on passage, at 47s. ₱ 492 lbs., July and August shipment; 5 cargoes (12,242 quarters) Black Sea Maize, arrived, at 27s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.; 3 cargoes (8,743 quarters) Mediterranean Maize, arrived, at 23s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.; 3,600 quarters Danubian Maize, on passage, at 27s ₱ 480 lbs.; 16,000 quarters do., at 27s.@27s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs., July shipment. At our last Tuesday's market Wheat advanced 4d.@5d. ₱ cental. Flour was 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. and sack dearer. Indian Corn—Round brought 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter more money, but other sorts were unaltered in value. Oats fetched previous prices, and Oatmeal a slight advance. Beans, Peas and other articles were without change. There was a full attendance of the trade at our Corn Exchange to-day. Wheat was again in active request, and a further advance established of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental since Tuesday last. Flour was 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl. and sack dearer, with a better inquiry than of late. Indian Corn—Mediterranean and Danubian, with a fair demand, brought 3d. ₱ quarter more money, but other sorts were unaltered in value. Oats were steady at late prices. Oatmeal having got into small compass, brings extreme rates. Beans were the turn dearer. Peas unaltered in value. Beef in fair demand at extreme prices for fine qualities. Pork quiet at late rates. Bacon only in moderate request, and in some instances rather less money has been taken. Lard sold to a fair extent (closing firmer than at the beginning of the week) at a decline of 1s. ₱ cwt. Cheese continues in large supply at a further decline of 3s. ₱ cwt., tendency being still downward. Tallow in good demand at an improvement of 6d. ₱ cwt. Resin—Common continues dull at previous prices; Medium rather scarce and in better request; fine Virgin sells at from 13s.@16s. ₱ cwt. 200 to 300 casks of French Medium are reported at 7s.@9s. Spirits of Turpentine—On the spot, some 400 bbls. have been sold at 27s. 6d.@27s., and to arrive, 1,000 bbls. are reported at 26s.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Statement of Imports	Wheat, Qrs.	—Flour.— Bbls.	Sacks.	I. Corn, Qrs.
week end'g 8th inst.	44,827	8,094	8,232	3,801
From Oct. 1, 1868	1,273,115	191,373	298,625	584,625
Same time last season	1,724,239	189,849	271,785	640,885
Estimated stock here on—				
Dec. 31, 1868	185,306	26,114	26,097	40,409
June 30, 1868	245,990	34,770	31,939	16,850
Dec. 31, 1867	183,747	50,689	20,384	41,845
June 30, 1867	113,238	10,944	108,013	35,289
Dec. 31, 1866	109,076	8,642	108,937	13,591

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	8	Resin, bbls	1,196
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Tar, bbls	276
Cotton, bales	255	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	5,560
Eggs, bbls	1,062	Beef, pkgs	51
Flour, bbls	6,844	Cut Meats, pkgs	136
Cornmeal, bbls	1,207	Lard, pkgs	108
Wheat, bushels	97,909	Stearine, pkgs	20
Corn, bushels	64,640	Butter, pkgs	1,743
Oats, bushels	14,645	Cheese, boxes	8,792
Beans, bushels	84	Starch, bxs	2,915
Hops, bales	495	Tallow, pkgs	109
Hemp, bales	29	Whisky, bbls	595
Hides, No.	193	Wool, bales	1,808
Hides, bundles	956	Tobacco, hhds	1,096
Leather, sides	3,154	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	73
Spirits Turp., bbls..	186	Pecans, pkgs	34

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Mathilde*, for London—100 puncheons Whisky, 1,166,429 lbs. Oil Cake, 136,147 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 35 casks Sherry Wine, 57 hhds. Tobacco, 76 hhds. Tobacco Strips, 7 pkgs. Tobacco; 500 Oars, 7,800 Staves, 248 bbls. Resin, 6,234 lbs. Grease.

By the brig *Zufriedenheit*, for Stettin—80,578 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *St. Bernhard*, for Bremen—229,053 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Chas. Gumm*, for Rotterdam—128,825½ gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *J. F. Chapman*, for Havre—1,068 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Samples, 11,984 Staves.

By the bark *Thomas Fletcher*, for Melbourne—17 cases Perfumery, 122,965 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 15 pkgs. Wine, 107 boxes Clocks, 850 cases Oysters, 12,000 gallons Petroleum, 1 case Cards, 152 pkgs. Carriage Materials, 396 bbls. Resin, 800 boxes Maizena, 1,268 Oars, 162 cases Furniture, 43 pkgs. Drugs, 217 cases Hardware, 46 cases Machinery, 35 cases Turpentine, 20 cases Tacks, 632 boxes Manufactured Wood, 212 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 cases Lobsters, 49 boxes Nails, 3 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 6 pkgs. Manufactured Iron, 9 cases Rivets, 20 bbls. Alcohol, 243,706 feet Lumber.

By the steamship *Weser*, for Bremen—355 bales Tobacco, 208 hhds. Tobacco, 207 cases Tobacco, 2 boxes Tobacco Samples, 20 bales Drugs, 9 tierces Honey, 137,246 lbs. Tallow, 40 cases Essential Oil, 100 bales Hogs' Hair, 10 casks Wood Spirits, 252 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 300 bales Cloves, 115 tierces Beef, 107 pieces Mahogany, 28 bales Hops, 8 pkgs. Effects, 3,000 feet Lumber, 11 bbls. Casings, 19 tierces Pork, 9,400 lbs. Beeswax, 742 bbls. Resin, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 3,600 lbs. Cheese, 1,575 bushels Grain.

By the ship *America*, for London—39,322 bushels Wheat, 312 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tierces Tobacco, 3 pkgs. Drugs, 220 bbls. Flour, 40 bales Hops, 5,200 Staves.

By the ship *Alexander Marshall*, for Liverpool—(Corrected cargo)—51,194 bushels Wheat, 1,107 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Resin, 8 hhds. Tallow, 138 hhds. Tobacco, 336 pkgs. Merchandise, 117 Lancewood Poles.

By the brig *Kodiak*, for Vigo—368 hhds. Tobacco, 15,600 Staves.

By the brig *Guiseppina*, for Palermo—75 coils Rope, 27 pieces Mahogany, 29,040 Staves.

By the steamer *Tarifa*, for Liverpool—37,308 bushels Wheat, 1,558 bbls. Flour, 171,500 lbs. Bacon, 199 bales Hops, 68,140 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—72,722 lbs. Lard, 117,704 lbs. Bacon, 615,042 lbs. Cheese, 1,443 bales Hops, 25 pkgs. Furs, 2,400 Staves, 5 bales Cotton, 28 bags Sea Island Cotton, 24,955 bushels Wheat, 90 tcs. Beef, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 6 bales Rags, 10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 172,643 lbs. Tallow.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls have been neglected.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry has been noted for Laguayra, of which 600 bags have been reported sold at 17c.@17¼c., chiefly at 17⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. Otherwise the market has been very quiet to-day, but quite firm for all kinds. The week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 450 bags Java, sold within our range; 4,908 mats Java, sold within our range, (part ex *Borneo*;) 2,260 mats Java, (damaged, ex *Xulla*,) on private terms; 2,391 bags Maracaibo, ex *Spring Bird*, on private terms; 2,156 bags Maracaibo, (in lots,) within range; 401 bags Laguayra, mostly at 17c.@17⅛c.; 261 bags Costa Rica, sold on private terms; 24 bags Mexican, sold on private terms; 1,190 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Antwerp by first hands. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock of Rio in first hands here to-day, 144,101 bags; of other kinds, 33,407 bags and 58,023 mats. Included in the stock of other than Rio were of Java, (Government,) 1,545 bags and 58,023 mats; Ceylon, 7,771 bags; Maracaibo, 7,466 bags; Laguayra, 6,630 bags; Costa Rica, 1,685 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 361 bags; African, 100 bags; Angostura, 84 bags, and of Savanilla, 996 bags.

COTTON—There has been a light movement in this line to-day on the basis of previous quotations. Sales 764 bales, including 649 bales to spinners and 115 bales to speculators. Also 200 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, at 26½c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	28	28¼	28⅜	28¾
Good Ordinary	30	30¼	30⅜	30¾
Low Middlings	33	33¼	33⅜	33¾
Middlings	34	34¼	34⅜	34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,193
Receipts last week	2,872
Receipts preceding week	3,914
Receipts since Jan. 1	341,404
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	666,265
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	33
Exports since Jan. 1	171,375
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	255,119
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	19,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	43,000
Estimated stock same time last year	81,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in better supply and moderate demand at easier prices. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 26c.@27c.; State and Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@25c., ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are coming forward freely and sell at considerable reduction from last week. Peaches are more plenty but do not go off well. Raspberries are in full supply, and vary in price, according to condition. Blackberries (of which there appears a large crop) are to be had at various prices, from 8c.@12c. ₱ quart for common to 20c.@25c. for choice Lawton. We quote: Peaches, Charleston, ₱ crate, $2 50@$7; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ crate, $2@$4; Apples, Norfolk, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl., $3@$4; Apples, Windfalls, ₱ bbl., $1@$2; Pears, Norfolk, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 50; Currants, ₱ lb., 12c.@15c.; Raspberries, ₱ pint, 5c.@6c.; Antwerp, ₱ ⅓ quart, 9c.@10c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart, 18c.@25c.; Whortleberries, ₱ bushel, $4@$5; Blackberries, ₱ bushel, $3@$4. Without any reported sales in Dried Fruits, quotations are entirely nominal. Apples, State, fine, 14½c.@15c.; Apples, State, good, 13c.@14c.; Apples, Western, 14c.@14½c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 11c.@12½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 22c.@24c.; Peaches, good, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, common, 8c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c.; Blackberries, 19c.@20c.; Raspberries, 38c.@40c.; Cherries, pitted, 38c.@40c.; Plums, 19c.@20c. ₱ lb.

FURS—The St. Paul *Pioneer*, in mentioning that hitherto nearly the whole of the Red River Furs have been bonded through and shipped direct to agents in London and Leipsic, reports that a change has been effected in the course of the trade, adding that, "Of course it has been very difficult for our merchants to break into this arrangement, but this season they determined to do so if money would tempt the Red River men to sell in St. Paul. Of course, there was a double object in view—first, to have a chance to handle the valuable furs from that region; and second, to get return trade. We learn that J. J. Hill & Co., of this city, who are agents for the Hudson Bay Company, advised their consignors that in their opinion as good prices could be had here as in the London market. Permission was obtained to offer certain lots of furs at auction to the fur dealers at St. Paul. The result was that a single lot sold recently in this City for $40,000. Another lot sold for $21,000. Both these lots were purchased by one dealer. All familiar with the fur trade say that the prices paid are fully up to the last London sales. Among the lot sold yesterday were some of the handsomest skins ever brought to this market. One black fox is pronounced by all fur dealers as the finest that has been taken in the Northwest for many years. It will probably bring $100. Only one shipment of any value has yet been made this season through to London. All others have stopped in this city, and passed through the hands of our enterprising merchants. Hereafter, in classifying the great fur markets of the world, they will stand London, Leipsic and St. Paul."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, partly by export buyers, and has been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,900 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 85, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 60; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,000 bbls. Extras, for export, including Extra State at $6 45@$6 60, and Western at $6 10@$6 35 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25@$5 85
Extra State	6 25@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 780 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in better request at $4 35@$6 65 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Cornmeal is active and buoyant at $4 85@$5 50 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 25 for Fairfax, and $5 35@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls.

GINSENG—Is quiet and quoted at from 70c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more sought after by export buyers, but less inquired for by speculative purchasers, at improved prices. Winter has been quiet at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 65@$1 83; Red and Amber do. part at $1 52@$1 57; No. 1 Spring at $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 51, closing strong at $1 51 for straight lots; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 51½@$1 53; No. 3 Spring at $1 44@$1 45; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 45@$1 47; White California at $1 63@$1 77½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually excited and quoted much higher, on a lively inquiry, chiefly on speculative account, but it closes less buoyantly and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 151,000 bushels at 80c.@98c. for damaged New Mixed Western; $1@$1 08 for common to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 05 for the best; $1 01@$1 03 for New Mixed Western in store; 95c.@99c. for kiln-dried; $1 03@$1 05 for White; $1 08 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in fair demand and firm; sales 6,000 bushels, including State at $1 30, and Western at $1 26@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been scarce and wanted at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@84c., from depot and afloat, closing at 83½c.@84c., afloat, and 80c.@81½c., in store, ₱ bushel. Beans are in very limited demand at former prices. Southern Peas are in light stock and firm. We quote Beans, Pea, prime, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 35@$2 40; Beans, Marrow, fair, $1 75@$2; Beans, Mediums, fair, $2@$2 10; Beans, Medium, fair, $1 40@$1 75; Peas, Canada, free, $1 45@$1 50, ₱ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, $3 75@$4 ₱ bag. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday covered 34 loads of Lumber, 11 of Wheat, 7 of Coal, 5 of Corn, 3 each of Staves and Flour, and 1 each of Oil, Salt, Stone and Feed.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 21:

Corn—Clio, Buffalo; M. S. Price, Buffalo; S. D. Thompson, Buffalo; Bros, Buffalo; D. S. Bennett, Buffalo.

Lumber—Wm. Crocker, Oswego; Russell Smith, Oswego; Union Forever, Oswego; Good Templar, Oswego; S. E. Johnson, Buffalo; Flag, Oswego; Terry Cummings, Buffalo; Cora, Buffalo; Wm. P. Herrigg, Oswego; E. A. Orman, Oswego; Henry Horn, Buffalo; T. S. Pritchard, Lyons Falls; Highlander, Boonville; O. J. Jennings, Buffalo; Right of Way, Oswego; I Don't Know, Buffalo; Southern, Tonawanda; W. S. Miles, Buffalo; Simon Cohn, Buffalo; Manchester, Oswego; D. J. F. Huntley, Oswego; Abb Smith, Oswego; Ed. Parker, Buffalo; John McGelora, Buffalo; Charles E. Everes, Oswego; Wm. B. Schoby, Oswego; Modie, Lyons Falls; Wm. E. Straight, Lyons Falls; John C. Black, Lyons Falls; Melvina, Lyons Falls; Wm. Anderson, Lyons Falls; Moss, Buffalo; C. Woods, Oswego; S. Butterfield, Buffalo.

Coal—Idaho, Geneva; F. B. No. 16, Geneva; F. B. No. 17, Watkins; Odin Collins, Geneva; Wm. F. Deans, Buffalo; Jas. Elwell, Geneva; D. G. Hewett, Geneva.

Wheat—D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; S. P. Perry, Oswego; E. R. Price, Oswego; P. D. Wetters, Buffalo; Phil. H. Bender, Buffalo; L. J. Richardson, Oswego; State of New-York, Brockport; Geo. W. Warner, Buffalo; Mary Lewis, Buffalo; Frontenac, Montezuma; Chariton, Buffalo.

Mixed—M. M. Southworth, Buffalo; J. A. Kelsey, Montezuma; Sheppard H. Fish, Oswego; J. Sweet, Geneva.

Flour—E. H. Shepard, Phœnix; L. J. Peck, Rochester; W. S. Nelson, Phœnix.

Shipstuff—Jacob Ames, Oswego.

Staves—Ezra Dickerson, Buffalo; Frank, Buffalo.

Salt—Clint. Vickney, Salina.

Stone—Mary E. Corell, Buffalo.

Oil—C. H. Usenbeuts, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay is inactive at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 85c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 495 bales; export clearances, 1,710 bales.

HONEY—Has been dull at 68c.@70c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon. Stock, 52 tierces and 25 bbls.

MOLASSES—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots, and sales have been 240 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 48c.@51c.; and 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 92c.@95c. ₱ gallon. Stock to-day, 10,376 hhds. Cuba, 5,749 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,749 hhds. English Islands and 200 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been very quiet to-day, though without notable change in prices. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, chiefly on the basis of 42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; sales, 130 bbls.; receipts, 186 bbls.; exports, 35 cases. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Tar has been in very slack request, at about previous figures; receipts, 276 bbls.; no exports. Resin has been quiet but quoted steady, on the basis of $2 25@$2 30 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. In the better grades of Resin the dealings have been light; 115 bbls. No. 2 at $2 45@$2 60; 225 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $3 25@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,196 bbls.; exports, 1,386 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 65; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 02½; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 62½c.@67½c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are very cheap and dull, some Norfolk selling down to 50c.@75c. ₱ bbl. Vegetables, unless in good order, sell very low, and quotations can scarcely be given for this class of stock. We quote: New-Jersey and Long Island Potatoes, $1 25@$2; Norfolk, New, 75@$1 50 ₱ bbl. Onions, White, $7@$7 50; Onions, Red, $5@$5 50, ₱ bbl.; Long Island Squash, 50c.@75c. ₱ basket; Turnips, 50c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Charleston Tomatoes, 75c.@$1; Norfolk Tomatoes, 75@$1 ₱ crate; Long Island Cucumbers, 50c.@75c. ₱ bbl.; Long Island Green Peas, $1 50@$2 ₱ bag; Long Island String Beans, $1 50@$2 ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, $4@$6 ₱ 100; Green Corn, $1@$1 37 ₱ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in very light supply, barely sufficient for the demand; the market, therefore, is somewhat firmer, though not active. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Turkeys, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.; Ducks, $1@$1 25; Geese, $1 50@$2 25; Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 25 ₱ pair.

PETROLEUM—The market has been unusually active and buoyant to-day. The demand has been quite spirited for most kinds, particularly so for Refined, and chiefly for shipment, at much firmer prices, on comparatively moderate offerings. Crude in bulk has been in more request, and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. at 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 17c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been more inquired for, mainly by export buyers, and was stiffly held at 23c. ₱ gallon, at which some considerable negotiations were reported as in progress. There were no receipts of Crude Oil made public here; at Philadelphia, 450 bbls. arrived; no export clearances hence were reported. A very brisk business was reported in Refined Oil, both here and at Philadelphia, especially in this market, at advanced figures, chiefly for export, and the general market closed strong and buoyant. Sales were reported here of 24,500 bbls., including 13,500 bbls. Standard White for July delivery at from 32c.@32½c., closing at 32½c.; 6,500 bbls. do. August deliveries, 32⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do. July and August deliveries, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 32⅛c.; 1,000 do., September delivery at 33c., and 1,500 bbls. do., October delivery at about 33c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 15,000 bbls., including 7,500 bbls. Standard White for August deliveries at 31⅛c.@31¼c., 3,500 bbls. do., for August deliveries, 32¼c.@32½c., and 4,000 bbls. do., September to December deliveries, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ₱ gallon. There were 5,560 bbls. Refined Oil received here, and 2,510 bbls. at Philadelphia. The exported clearances hence were 239,053 gallons, by the bark *St. Bernhard*, for Bremen; 128,825½ gallons by the bark *Charles Gumm*, for Rotterdam, and 80,578 gallons by the brig *Zufriedenheit*, for Stettin. An extensive export business was reported in Standard White, in cases, the aggregate sales having been 11,500 cases, of which about 11,000 cases were placed at 36c. for oil packed some time since, and 500 cases recent packing at 37c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotation for the choicest pkgs. was as high as 38½c. ₱ gallon. Prime White in cases was also in demand, and quoted at from 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 450 pkgs. within the range. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in more request, and quoted up to 10c. ₱ gallon. In cases it was quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The prevalent quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 90@$1 95; and for Refined, $2 20, each, with a better inquiry on this basis.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and irregular in price, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. in lots, at $32 75@$32 93, closing at $32 75 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $31 75 for City Mess; $28 50@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been inactive at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 125 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in slack request at former rates. Sales 60 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¼c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quite dull at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for City; and 19⅛c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $25@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in request at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls., in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus:

The total receipts of butter for the week ending this day are 12,850 packages, the great bulk of which are Western, which now supplies mainly the local trade. State stock continues in unusual light receipt, which is however ample for all market requirements. The tendency to a lower range of prices, fully noted in our late reports, continues daily to increase, with the developments of a largely-increased crop and lessened demand, which in due course will force rates for all classes of stock to the point necessary to produce an absorption of the overplus. It is now generally conceded by the trade, and is beginning to be admitted by the farmers, that the high rates for butter, ruling for some years, will not prevail at least this Season. Trade is dull and of a most unsatisfactory character, and we note a further decline of 1c. ₱ lb. average on all grades of Western. The market closes heavily, and with a still downward tendency. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	.34	@36
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.31	@33
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	.25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	.34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	.31	@34
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	.33	@40
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	.21	@24
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	.16	@18

The total reported receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 57,458 boxes, but which we count at 5,000 boxes less, owing to a duplication of a portion of the receipts *via* Hudson River Railroad. A fair demand has prevailed during the week, both for export and local trade, and the market is well cleared of stock, which is owing to the determination of receivers not to permit accumulations. We note an average decline of ½c. ₱ lb. on all grades since our last report. The market closes quietly with 15c. an outside price for extra stock, and with shippers more close in selections of quality. Our Cheese quotations in last week's report were grossly incorrect owing to an error of the compositor. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	14½	@15
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	13	@14
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9	@11
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6	@10
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	13	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	12	@12½

RICE—Has been firm, but quiet; Carolina, $8@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 75@$8, currency, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 12,500 bbls.

SUGARS—A more active inquiry has been noted for Raw Sugars at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,185 hhds. Cuba, Martinique, Porto Rico, &c., at from 11⅜@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅜c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14⅜c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11⅜c.@12⅜c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at steady prices, ranging from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

The movements in Raw Sugars since the 1st inst. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1869	127,952	143,477	118,673	991
Receipts, since July 1.	21,364	20,838	12,241	1,152
Total	149,316	164,315	125,914	2,143
Sales, since July 1	18,754	15,754	4,533	....
Stock, July 22, 1869	130,562	148,561	121,381	2,143
Stock, July 23, 1868	102,281	51,866	49,230	288
Stock, July 23, 1867	76,243	40,388	26,195	....
Stock, July 24, 1866	92,634	85,436	95,611	722

TALLOW, &c.—Prime stock has been in very light supply and wanted by export buyers. Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.; also 37,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 41,600 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $1 05 ₱ gallon; market firm; receipts, 595 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The business of the day has been comparatively light, and the market has been quoted irregular and, for Breadstuffs, weaker. For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 7,900 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 9d. ₱ bushel, and 75 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ₱ hhd. For Bremen or Hamburg, a North German ship with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port, direct, a British bark, with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EAGLE EYE and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The report of the entrance of Don CARLOS into the Spanish Province of Navarre is confirmed.

The Harvard four have declined the challenge of the London Rowing Club. They are at work at Putney.

Another terrible colliery explosion has occurred in England. This last occurred on Wednesday at St. Helen's, a small place east of Liverpool. No particulars are yet received. It is stated that forty were killed outright, and sixty wounded.

The arrival at Brussels of our new Minister to Belgium, Hon. J. RUSSELL JONES, is announced by the cable.

GENERAL.

A different account of the murder of Captain HAYNES, in Marion, Ark., on the 15th, than that sent by the telegraph, is given by the Coroner who held the inquest. He declares that the murder was entirely unprovoked, and that the man COLLIER stole up behind HAYNES as he passed along the street, and shot him in the back, then bent over him, after he fell, and discharged five more shots into his body, and then leaped upon his horse and rode off. The Coroner also asserts that COLLIER was hired to commit the murder by a number of wealthy citizens, and received $2,000 for the act.

The California Republican State Convention was held in San Francisco yesterday. LORENZO SAWYER and O. C. PRATT were nominated Judges of the Supreme Court. Among the resolutions adopted was one opposing China suffrage in any form, and any change in the naturalization laws of the United States; another approving the eight-hour law, and a third indorsing the action of Congress on the *Alabama* claims question.

A trial Justice of Marlborough, Mass., named J. T. JOSELYN, is before a Committee of the Governor's Council, charged with compounding felony and imposing excessive sentences.

Lieutenant-Commander H. B. SEELEY, of the United States steamer *Pawnee*, has been arrested at Portsmouth, N. H., on two warrants, charging him with unwarranted cruelty to several of the seamen of that vessel, by tying them up by the wrists, and thus inflicting punishment so severe that one of them fainted from exhaustion, and the other lost the use of both hands.

HENRY WOOD, the colored man who is in jail at Memphis, Tenn., awaiting the execution of his sentence to be hanged with GALVIN, for murder, on the 20th of August, has made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide within the past few days. The first time he tried to cut his throat with a piece of his tin plate, but was prevented by the guard; and the second time he endeavored to hang himself with strips of his bedclothes which he had tied together, but these broke. He has since been chained.

A negro, named PETER RIDDICK, who has been convicted of murder and highway robbery, is to be hanged in Portsmouth, Va., to-day.

The Coroner's jury which held an inquest on the body of the little girl who was shot near Port Jervis by a negro man, named GEORGE HASBROUCK, yesterday brought in a verdict that her death was caused through gross carelessness on the part of HASBROUCK.

An Omaha dispatch says that a man named BROYDON, postmaster and express agent at Pacific City, Iowa, decamped with nearly $20,000 of the Company and Government funds on Sunday. Parties are in pursuit.

SAMUEL M. FELKER, a Detroit detective, is under arrest on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate ALLAN PINKERTON, the head of the Chicago and New-York Private Detective Bureau.

The official returns of the vote in Washington Territory are announced. GARFIELD'S (Republican) majority for delegate to Congress is 148.

The anniversary of the birth of HUMBOLDT, on the 14th of September, is to be celebrated in St. Louis by a festival, with music and orations in different languages.

A large fire occurred in Virginia City, Nevada, on Wednesday. The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi Mine were destroyed with several outbuildings and a quantity of lumber. The loss is estimated at over $100,000; partially insured.

Another corps of Zouaves for the service of the Pope of Rome is to be raised in Canada. Rev. Father MORAN is now on his way to the New Dominion to obtain the recruits.

Father McMAHON was yesterday released from the Penitentiary at Kingtown, Ontario, Right Rev. Bishop HORAN and JAMES O'REILLY, Q. C., having presented the necessary papers.

The RIZARELLI brothers, performing in McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, met with another accident on Monday evening, which came near resulting fatally to both of them. They were in the act of flying through the air to exchange trapezes, when both missed their hold, and, fortunately, fell into the net, one, the younger, alighting in its centre without sustaining any injury, and the other falling upon one end of it, causing a hook to give way, which let him down among the parquet chairs with considerable force. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

The officers of the Security Insurance Company have met with a loss of $63,000 through the defalcation of the Secretary, FRANK W. BALLARD. The money was used in settling losses incurred in Wall-street speculations. The defaulter is an old insurance officer, having been Secretary of several companies.

A negro is under arrest in Nashville, Tenn., charged with having nine wives.

The trial of MATTHEW CAMPBELL, a policeman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, indicted for the murder of MORRIS LONG, in the First Ward, on the night of Saturday, the 3d inst., was postponed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in consequence of the illness of one of the jurors. After several efforts to obtain a full panel, without success, the trial of the case was set down for Monday next at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Receipts of live stock for the past week have been as follows: Beef cattle, 6,957; cows, 73; calves, 3,096; sheep and lambs, 28,628; swine, 20,143. Beef cattle are very cheap, but it does not seem that butchers have found out this fact, judging from the high prices they continue to ask for beef. Good cattle are now sold to butchers at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., net weight. The number is very limited that are disposed of for over 15c., although a few were reported as sold at 15½c.@16c.; yet the great bulk of the droves were sold the past week at 14¼c.@14¾c., and at all intermediate prices between 10c.@14c. ₱ lb. Cows are bought and sold at former quotations, with a very dull trade. Good calves are in request at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., live weight; but hundreds are thin grass calves, which are sold at $5@$12 ₱ head, or 6c.@8c. ₱ lb., according to quality. Good sheep, such as are really fit to be slaughtered, find a ready sale at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb., gross weight. Selected lots have been sold as high as 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb., but hundreds of thin and Springpoor sheep cause a dull market. Many of this latter quality are not worth over 3c. ₱ lb. Some flocks were so utterly unfit for human food that the Commissioners ordered them not to be sold except to go to the country. Prices for dressed hogs are maintained at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., but trade is dull at these figures.

The Tax Levy Test.

The *Tribune* objects that in our criticism of its proposal to excommunicate every Republican legislator who sustained the "Hodges Tax Levies," we failed to discriminate between estimates as introduced and estimates as passed. The Hodges bill is that which it designated as the test of rascality, and concerning which it still insists that if any of the Republicans voted for it "without being largely paid for it, they are born idiots, and should be sent to an asylum for the feeble-minded at once." But for our purpose it was not necessary to draw a distinction between the various schemes. What we condemn is the attempt of our contemporary to proscribe men as thieves simply because they voted for a bill which as a whole was extravagant.

The merits of the Tax Levies are not in dispute. We have not a word to say in defence of the Hodges bill or of the bill finally adopted. Judged by any rigid rule of economy, they were both bad. It does not follow, however, that all are dishonest and corrupt who do not hold this opinion. It is quite possible for members to differ with the TIMES and even with the *Tribune* without being either knaves or fools. Hence the injustice and inexpediency of the *Tribune's* test. It makes a journalist's judgment the standard of personal and political integrity, and excludes from the party all who come in conflict with it. If the test be rigorously applied, and be so extended—as in fairness it should be—as to embrace former levies not essentially less objectionable than the Hodges bill, it will exclude Senator FENTON, who as Governor signed extravagant tax levies, and also members who, with unsullied characters, voted on HODGES' side.

The Republican Party cannot afford to carry corrupt men. Its interest and its duty equally require the repudiation of those who have betrayed their trust. It should not for any consideration acquiesce in the nomination of candidates whose characters are tainted with rottenness or fraud. But condemnation must rest upon something more solid than mere opinion. There must be a proof of corruption or fraud before pronouncing members or candidates unworthy of confidence. And unless this proof be forthcoming, it will be absurd to brand as villains those who did not happen to concur with the *Tribune* in its idea of the Hodges bill.

The difference between the TIMES and the *Tribune* is not concerning Tax Levies, be they HODGES' or any other man's, but relates wholly and solely to the test which our contemporary desires to thrust upon the Republican Party in this State. We oppose the renomination, and shall oppose the reëlection, of Senators and members whose Albany record leaves no room to doubt their participation in the corrupt and scandalous transactions which have disgraced the Legislature. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, does not wait for proof of unfitness. It declares its unsupported opinion to be party law, and proposes to drive out of the party men against whom there is not even reasonable suspicion. Of the inexpediency of this strange test we say nothing; its injustice should be sufficient to insure its rejection.

The Samana Business.

What Mr. BANKS thinks now of the Samana business, we do not know; but St. Domingo news tells us what Mr. BAEZ thinks of it. Mr. BAEZ, we are told, "now opposes the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States, regarding it as the cause of the present revolution." Indeed! And when did that idea dawn on the Dominican President? Why, two or three years ago, when CABRAL and BAEZ were in positions just opposite to those they hold to-day—*i. e.*, when CABRAL was the President and BAEZ the aspirant—the former denounced the latter on this very ground of desiring to sell Samana; and when, BAEZ having come to the top at last, CABRAL revolted in *his* turn, it was on this same pretence.

But, at least, BAEZ now believes there *is* a revolution in St. Domingo. Not very long ago word came from him that "the island was never more tranquil;" that "no hostile movements had been heard of at the capital;" that it was generally considered that "President BAEZ was the wisest ruler the Republic had had for years;" and, finally, that "all parties desired annexation to the United States." At this time, CABRAL was already marching across the frontier, and had gained a victory.

What has recently brought a change over the spirit of BAEZ is this,—that, in the absence of BAEZ, General LUPERON, with his steamer *Telegraph*, took possession of the bay and town of Samana, and instantly issued a decree announcing that "Samana Bay being no longer in possession of President BAEZ, he cannot alienate the same." Eventually LUPERON abandoned the bay; but the lesson was obvious. Is this the domestic wrangle in which we are to interfere? Do Messrs. BANKS and BAEZ expect Congress to endeavor to annex or to buy Samana Bay under this state of things, to listen to the blandishments of Mr. FABENS, and to be gulled by GABB and his gold-fields? No, no. We do not wish the "heroes of the Carcalia" to cut any more of each other's throats on our account. If they do not want to sell Samana, we certainly do not want to buy. If they raise a revolution at the prospect of annexation, we do not want to annex. Let BAEZ keep his bay and GABB his gold-fields; and, if we ever want a port in the West Indies, we shall find one, no doubt, where there is less quarreling over its alienation. St. Thomas has long stood ready and waiting for us, if, indeed, we need any port at all.

The Right Spirit.

Mr. BLOW, the new Minister to Brazil, seized the occasion afforded by the farewell festival of his St. Louis friends to inculcate a lesson which other States than Missouri may profitably learn. He urges as the condition of "solid and enduring reconstruction" the cultivation of good feeling between the sections, and the speediest possible obliteration of feelings and disabilities arising out of the war:

> "Let me open my heart to you plainly, for I have never had but one view in regard to the settlement of our difficulties. I had a perfect faith in the high character, the honor and the nobility of our people. I had an undying faith in the strength of our republican institutions, and hence I decided that, justice and safety once secured, it was our clear duty to forget the past, and live only for the future. Let the world speculate as it will, all honest minds will agree that brave men are to be trusted. Let the enemies of democratic institutions hope for new discords, but for us we will boldly proclaim that the men North or South, East or West, in whose veins courses the pure blood of our Revolutionary fathers, are our brothers. What we want is a reunion founded on the love of the people for each other, and on a genuine attachment to free institutions; and such a result must flow from impartial justice. Let us reach that point, and on the moment the voice of the century will proclaim us the first nation in the world. Such, my friends, is the picture I have drawn from a knowledge of what you have done for your country. Let Missouri gladly welcome all who honor these divine teachings. This will form a perfect reunion. This is solid and enduring reconstruction."

Whatever passion or partisanship may suggest to the contrary, there can be no doubt that the practical application of the view here enunciated is essential to the restoration of genuine peace and prosperity. It is idle to hope for either so long as the proscription is maintained which at present exists in Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Louisiana, and in one other of the reconstructed States. Disfranchisement and disabilities are as dangerous as now they are unnecessary. The republican instincts of the American people revolt against them. They are an ever-present memorial of a strife which we should endeavor to forget—a constant source of irritation, fostering on one side a misuse of power, and on the other a sense of harshness which makes hearty reconciliation virtually impossible. Therefore Mr. BLOW is right. Justice and safety having been secured, "it is our clear duty to forget the past and live only for the future." On no other basis can difficulties growing out of the rebellion be satisfactorily adjusted. Might should be linked with magnanimity, or the triumph of the Union will lose somewhat of its glory.

To the cultivation of this spirit in Virginia, General GRANT has largely contributed; and it promises to have further development in Mississippi under his liberal execution of the reconstruction acts. The pending Constitution of Texas is happily exempt from the oppressive disfranchisement which was projected in the two other States. It remains for the President to guard against the revival of proscription by the arbitrary action of the district commanders, as is evidently contemplated by General CANBY in Virginia. The President has an opportunity of perfecting a work which in the case of Virginia owes much of its success to his broad and generous policy. The reconstruction he is giving the country is of the kind prayed for by the Minister to Brazil.

The value of the service rendered by General GRANT in this connection is enhanced by the pressure to which he has been subjected by the selfish schemers whose intolerance takes a methodical and even a profitable shape. WENDELL PHILLIPS is not alone in demanding the proclamation of martial law over the South; nor do the Virginia supporters of WELLS lack backers in their attempt, by fraud and falsehood, to frustrate the election in that State. PHILLIPS' demoniac hate knows no bounds, and the hypocrisy of the Wells party is equally unscrupulous. These efforts to perpetuate proscription and bad feeling have a counterpart in Tennessee, Texas and Mississippi; and they illustrate by contrast the wisdom and kindness of the just and humane policy which Mr. BLOW commends, and which General GRANT is quietly carrying into effect. Let this policy have free course, and let Congress act upon it by providing some general measure for the removal of the disabilities of which it retains the control, and the future of the South will not long remain obscured.

The Worcester Regatta.

The annual college regatta, which takes place to-day at Worcester, is divested of a part of its ordinary interest by the absence in England of the first or international Harvard crew; though the race will be closer than for several years past, the chances are in favor of Yale. The latter College sends a very excellent crew to compete with the oarsmen who stand in the stead of the expert champions this year, and it is generally felt to be for the interest of college boating that it should handsomely win. Our correspondent "Oakham" says: "As the crew which will row under the Magenta colors is only what could be got together after the international crew had been selected, many friends of Harvard would not much regret its defeat in the coming contest, were it not that such a result would enable Yale to select the water for next year's race." This last result, however, will be desirable,—it is a privilege which might well be conceded in any event by Harvard, inasmuch as the latter College, which has won the last three annual races, will next year have a part of the crew which is now on the Thames.

The Freshman race will this year excite universal attention. The crews are well matched and promising. The Yale crew is the older and heavier, and has been trained and drilled, as is the custom at New-Haven, by a New-York professional oarsman, "Hank" WARD. The University crew of Yale has also been carefully instructed by a well-known professional, JOSHUA WARD. The chances seem to be, *a priori*, in favor of the Harvard Freshmen and the Yale University crew. The Yale men certainly deserve success this year. Their crews are both among the best ever sent to Worcester. They have been trained and drilled faithfully for weeks—we might almost say months—by the WARDS, who have set them a new and excellent stroke, (the one with which the WARDS have won many a victory, once beating the Harvard crew itself,) and who have changed the crew, substituting other men, and so on, until their *protégés* are now in the fittest possible condition. At Harvard, where the students not only choose their own crews, but do their own training and practicing, we suspect that neither the drill nor the diet has been as severe, this year, as at Yale. Both the Harvard crews, however, are said to be skillful at the oar, though not specially powerful. Our correspondent says the Harvard University six "have only rowed together four (now 'five') weeks, and have never rowed on time. They have not lived at the same table, nor conformed to any fixed diet." We shall hardly await, accordingly, any remarkable performance from them. From the Yale crew we should expect, this year, with the WARD stroke and protracted coaching, better time than any Yale boat has ever yet made, and even a smart approach toward the best Harvard time, were it not that, unfortunately, the Yale boat this year does not wholly please the crew. It is, indeed, twenty-five or thirty pounds lighter than that of the hapless Harvard men, and considerably narrower, but, for all that, it is not quite what it ought to be. However, the crew is a fine one, their training and study have been faithful, and they will, it is hoped, make an excellent record, if wind and weather favor.

Amusements for the Poor.

Our remarks on the profound necessity of amusements for the poorer classes, have excited even more attention in the community than we had ventured to hope. Among the many communications sent to us on this subject, was a proposition from a benevolent citizen to raise "an amusement fund" for the poor, to provide them with excursions and the means for innocent pleasures in the Summer season. A highly respected clergyman in the Episcopal Church has also proposed that the churches should provide some of these healthful enjoyments for the poor, and a cheap Summer resort for those who need relaxation as much as the destitute classes—the faithful helpers of the poor, the City missionaries.

All these suggestions show how deeply many of our citizens are beginning to feel this great want of New-York—of innocent and cheap popular amusements. For it must be borne in mind that this want is not merely a sentimental one. It would be, indeed, a matter of regret to every humane person that large classes of the community are cut off absolutely from what are necessities to him—from pure air and sunshine, and the sight of fields and flowers, from pleasant innocent society and reading and the enjoyment of art. No one could avoid feeling that the pleasures of life ought to be more evenly distributed, and every benevolent man or woman would seek to share with others deprived of them, what had been so freely given to them. But there are more substantial and practical reasons for all moralists and legislators and those seeking the public welfare, to try to fill up this great want.

It is every one's interest and duty to check crime in every way possible. It is one of the obligations of the citizen to attempt to break up some of the worst indulgences of the poor. Now, no one can look abroad on society and not see that the laboring classes are cursed with intemperance and licentiousness. Each day new crimes are committed under these two great appetites. The passion for liquor is daily bringing poverty and desolation to happy laborers' homes; it is breaking women's hearts; it is throwing orphans on the world, and forming a class of thieves, vagrants and prostitutes. Of all the crimes on the dark calendar of our prisons, intemperance is the cause of nine out of ten. It produces the murderers, and begets the ruffians and trains up the outlaws of society. It is the parent of gambling and cheating and burglary; the source of poverty, beggary and crime. It is the one great evil among the poor.

But when we seek profoundly for its causes and incentives, we find them especially in this very want we are deploring. The young man starting in life is especially led into these destructive habits by his desire of sociality; often in the lowest classes, merely by his need of a warm and lighted room. He seeks in the liquor store what the young man of more fortunate conditions finds in the party, the lecture-room, picture-gallery and club—the recreation which is a necessity after hard labor. He begins there his bad habits; he meets there the gamblers or dissolute characters of the quarter, and he plunges quickly down the current of vice. If again he be older and with a family, his impulse is strong to leave occasionally his narrow rooms and troublesome children, and seek some amusement outside. There is no resort open for him but the rum shop. That is club, reading-room and social saloon for the laborer. He drinks there; soon drinks too much, and returns to make his home unhappy. His wife then drinks to forget her misery, and the children become speedily waifs and outlaws on the street.

So if we regard that great unhappy class of abandoned girls and women, how many are directly or indirectly the sad fruits of this passion for amusement.

Now the great Law of Modern Reform is that the desire of a higher amusement tends to drive out the passion for a poorer. The park breaks down the liquor shops which attempt to compete; the reading-room makes young men forget the rum hole; the Christian Association Club draws them away from the gamblers' club; the innocent dance in the family or the school-room destroys the temptation of the dance saloon; the enjoyment of fields and flowers and trees lessens the appetite for orgies and revels with liquor; the love of books and lectures and pictures drives out the passion for low theatres, indecent shows and criminal amusements. This great law has not enough been understood by our religious community. People of the intelligent and comfortable class have too much judged the poor from themselves; otherwise we should not have had, for twenty years, missions in such localities as the Five Points, and, till now, no provision for amusement, sociality or even reading in public places.

The truth is that every church and mission ought to have its reading and club room for the poor, as much as its prayer-meeting room. And, in our judgment, every mission for the reformation of females ought to have pleasant conveniences for the dance and the social frolic, as well as for penitence, instruction and worship. No social reforms among the poor will ever be successful until the healthful desire for amusement is rationally satisfied.

Causes of the Sing Sing Troubles.

From time to time we have reported outrages committed on citizens living in the vicinity of the prison by Sing Sing convicts who are permitted to go beyond the walls without guards. Robberies innumerable have been committed; women have been insulted and beaten; numbers of convicts have roamed from house to house in the adjacent country, imposing on timid inhabitants, and others have managed, in consequence of the lax discipline maintained, to escape and reach this and other cities, where they find aid and concealment. This lax discipline was really at the bottom of all the trouble of last week, which threatened to result in a mutiny, and which is not yet past its dangerous phase. The insubordination of the convicts has assumed so formidable a shape that the guards and keepers have been awed with fear, and twice within a week the guard has been reinforced. At this time, with a special guard at the prison, the insurgent convicts are more tractable; but it is evident that under the existing lax discipline and present system, the disappearance of the extra guard will result in the revival of the mutinous spirit.

We understand that the lax discipline of the prison is not to be accounted the sole cause of the difficulty. The neighboring residents who are so troubled with the miscreants who are allowed to run at large, are themselves to blame in part, because of efforts made to obtain changes in the keepers on account of political principles. Politics may not affect in any sense the relations of keepers and convicts, but may very materially injure residents in the vicinity exposed to the depredations of the convicts. Sing Sing is a prison to which convicted men are sent for punishment not indulgence; and the surest remedy for the present mutinous state of affairs is the enforcement of the proper prison discipline.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was the imperative duty of the Government to intercept all Cuban fillibustering expeditions, and that duty has been well done. It is not required of it to punish any citizens engaging in these expeditions, and we hope all arrested persons will be discharged, released from bail and permitted to return from banishment abroad.

It would be interesting to know the nationality of the 1,284 passengers who landed by the China steamer *Japan* at San Francisco yesterday. Nine-tenths of them were doubtless Chinese emigrants, come to spy out the riches of the land.

There is much shrewdness in the fully-developed burglar of our time. When he has taken the trouble to open a safe, and finds among his hard-won assets bonds and stocks that he cannot make available except at a ruinous discount and with considerable danger, he gets very mad, of course, but mixes method liberally with his madness. After a due amount of cursing of his luck, he relapses into gentle courtesy, and sends the useless stuff, by a safe channel, to some Police officer. Thereby the reflective burglar rids himself of troublesome proofs of his crime, and mollifies his victim to a certain extent, as the securities, worthless to him, are of value to the rightful owner. This custom has long obtained in such great affairs as the Ocean Bank burglary, but we have lately had evidence that it has been adopted universally by those toilers at the safes who are reduced to getting at honest men's money by the sweat of their brows.

Those who flatter themselves that the West Indies would be valuable acquisitions with their present population to the United States, would do well to study the state of affairs in Hayti, St. Domingo and Cuba. There are rebellions in each, St. Domingo rejoicing in two, one of which President BAEZ declares was caused by the proposition to sell Samana Bay to the United States. To a country like ours, needing population, such territory, thus populated, would be wholly valueless for many years to come.

The proposition of the great St. Louis grain dealers to ignore New-York, by establishing a line of ocean steamers from that port to Liverpool, has reached the point of subscribing a fund to begin work. When St. Louis has succeeded in deepening the Mississippi for Summer and clearing it of ice for Winter navigation, we shall expect to see her competing with the metropolis at which the Northwestern railroad system centres.

Our neighbor of the *Sun* is bound to be unhappy over the French Cable. From scolding Secretary FISH he now turns upon the President, who, it seems, favored a decent regard to international courtesy and fair play in cable competition. This last is the sore point with our irrascible contemporary. *He* is evidently against all competition that interferes with FIELD and COOPER, and justifies his position by calling hard names; by denouncing the Franco-American enterprise as a *rebel* affair of ERLANGER and REUTER. Now we all had our accounts to settle with rebels and rebel sympathizers. The settlement on this side was made pretty complete four years ago. On the other side, if ERLANGER, REUTER & Co. really made anything out of us, we know of no better way of getting even with them, than to accept the advantages which this enterprise will assuredly afford through a live and much needed competition in cable telegraphy. All that General GRANT has done, as far as we can discover, is to accept the pledge of the new Company, backed, no doubt, by the assurance of the French Ambassador at Washington, that they will waive their exclusive privilege at home and defer to and comply with any regulating act here which Congress may pass on reassembling next Winter. Under such circumstances we believe the whole country—outside the present Anglo-American monopoly and its peculiar friends—very peculiar they must be when found in the New-York Press, so immediately interested in cheap telegraphy—are now prepared to say, *Let the new cable come on.*

We doubt if the Spanish Bourbon party will be helped by the patronage they are receiving from the Pope. Though the Pope has patronized and upheld all the Bourbons, it has not prevented them all from coming to grief.

Dr. BUSHNELL argues that if women were allowed to vote, they would get befouled by the dirtiness of the polls and the vices of electioneering. But Mr. EMERSON argues that, when women become voters, "we must arrange to have the voting clean and honest and polite; the State must build palaces and halls, in which women can deposit their votes in the presence of their sons and brothers and fathers." What would the "unwashed Democracy" think of this?

They evidently need a revolution in Portugal as well as in Spain. A Scotch merchant in Oporto was lately sentenced by the Portuguese Government to six years' banishment for teaching Protestant doctrines within his own house. Portugal is the only country in Europe (Rome excepted) where such a thing could now occur. A revolution is required in Portugal.

The bill for the punishment of seduction, recently before the Canadian Parliament, provides that the seduction under promise of marriage of a chaste unmarried woman shall be punished by imprisonment for two years, but no conviction shall be had, in any case, "on the testimony of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the offence." The object of refusing to receive the woman's testimony as conclusive, is to prevent the innumerable cases of prosecution, by designing women, for sinister and mercenary purposes.

The Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, which we gave yesterday, is an exceedingly good document. Its compilers understand the essential principles of free Government, as well as the necessities of war. It looks as though some of the Americans in Cuba had had a hand in its composition.

The fact is significant, and needs no comment, that just as KOOPMANSCHAP arrived in New-York to make further arrangements for furnishing Chinese emigrants to the South, and the New-Jersey State agents departed to inspect Virginia's advantages for immigrants from their State, the disgusted Southerners who left the South for Brazil, at the close of the war, have returned, convinced that there is no place like home.

The steamer *Japan*, of the San Francisco and China line, arrived yesterday at the former port with a cargo of 1,048 tons of merchandise, one-fifth of which was for this City. She probably never brought as much for New-York in all her trips before the completion of the Pacific Railroad as on this one trip.

OBITUARY.

John A. Roebling, the Engineer.

Mr. JOHN A. ROEBLING died at the residence of his son in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. While Mr. ROEBLING was engaged in making some measurements connected with the East River Bridge, on the 28th of June, a boat at Fulton Ferry caught and severely bruised one of his feet. The immediate result of this accident was the amputation of his toes. A serious illness followed, which led finally to his death. It is also said that Mr. ROEBLING'S determination to conduct his own case, instead of wholly and unreservedly relying upon the advice of his physicians, had much to do with the result which so many of his friends now mourn. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday morning he continued to direct his attendants in writing, but soon after that time he showed signs of mental weakness, and he was observed to sink rapidly. In these last wandering moments his mind dwelt upon the East River Bridge plans. His last days were very much embittered to him by the loss of his power of speech, lockjaw having silenced him about four days ago. About an hour previous to his death he failed to recognize his friends, and was soon attacked by three spasms which operated upon his heart and lungs. In the last of these spasms he expired. The remains of the much-lamented engineer will be removed to Trenton, N. J., and the funeral will take place on Sunday.

Mr. ROEBLING was born in 1806, in the City of Muhlhausen, Prussia. He graduated at the Royal Polytechnic School at Berlin, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer; this obliged him to remain three years in the service of the State, most of the time being spent in the superintendence of public works in Westphalia. Emigrating to the United States in 1831, he settled in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, in Western Pennsylvania, purchased a tract of wild land, and devoted himself for several years to reclaiming it and building up a small country town. The life of a farmer proving rather monotonous to one educated for an engineer, he embraced the first opportunity which offered to enter again upon the pursuits of his profession. He obtained his first situation in America as assistant engineer on the slack-water navigation of the Beaver River, a tributary of the Ohio; this was followed by an engagement on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, a work intended to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio River, but never completed, both from lack of means and from the opposing influence of the rising era of railways. His last employment on works of this kind was on the Upper Alleghany River, where he located a feeder for the Pennsylvania State Canal. Entering the service of the State of Pennsylvania, he was employed for three years in surveying and locating three lines of railway across the Alleghany Mountains, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, the road being ultimately built by the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company.

A short period of rest from public work was devoted to commencing the manufacture of wire rope, a business in which he was the pioneer in America, and occupied the first place to this day.

In the year 1844, at Pittsburg, the wooden aqueduct of the Pennsylvania Canal across the Alleghany River, having become so unsafe as to require its removal and the erection of a new structure on the old piers, the time being limited to nine months, including the Winter season of 1844-45, the work was let by contract to the lowest bidder, who proved to be Mr. ROEBLING. It was carried to a successful completion by him within the time specified, and opened to commerce in May, 1845. This aqueduct comprised seven spans of 162 feet each, consisting of a wooden trunk to hold the water, and supported by a continuous wire cable on each side, of seven inches diameter. Following the building of the aqueduct came the erection of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge at Pittsburg.

In 1848 Mr. ROEBLING undertook the construction of a series of five suspension aqueducts on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, connecting the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania with the tide-water of the Hudson River. They were all completed in the course of two years. During this period Mr. ROEBLING removed from the West, and established his works and his residence at Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey.

Public attention had for some time past been directed to the problem of connecting the New-York Central and Great Western Railway of Canada by bridging the chasm of the Niagara River, a problem which, from the nature of the locality, admitted of no other solution than by a railway suspension bridge. Mr. ROEBLING was invited to make plans and estimates for the bridge, and was at the same time appointed the engineer. For four years, commencing with 1851, the work was continued without interruption, until in March of 1855, the first locomotive and train crossed a railway suspension bridge; and it may be safely said that up to the present day it is still the only example of the kind of any magnitude. In the Fall of 1856 the foundations of the towers of the Ohio Bridge, at Cincinnati, were laid; work was resumed the next year, and then interrupted for want of means. In 1863, however, operations were resumed, and the bridge finally finished in 1867.

The last and crowning triumph of engineering anticipated by Mr. ROEBLING was the projected bridge over the East River, an enterprise of the most gigantic proportions, and which, if finished, will be an enduring monument to his name and fame.

COMMENCEMENTS.

CLOSING SCENES AT YALE.

Speaking by the Graduating Class—The Alumni Dinner—Speeches by President Woolsey, Governor Jewell and Others.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

At 9 o'clock the College bell called together the students and Alumni to form into procession and march to Centre Church, on the City Green, where the graduating class were to deliver their addresses. At the head of the line were placed the undergraduates, preceded by a band. Immediately following, came the President of the College, Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., LL. D., in his traditional gown, and the Governor of the State, Hon. MARSHALL P. JEWELL; six veterans of the Class of 1819; the College Corporation Faculty and Instructors, and a long array of Alumni. At the church the procession marched in with its order reversed, the undergraduates standing in two lines, while the graduates filed past between them. As soon as all had been seated, and the large church is always crowded on this occasion, the President delivered a prayer and the speaking commenced, according to the following programme:

Salutatory Oration in Latin, by GARDINER LATHROP, Columbia, Mo.
Dissertation, "Robert Burns," by JOHN COWLES GRANT, Lockport, Ill.
Dissertation, "German Unity," by HENRY CLAY MISSIMER, Pottstown, Penn.
Oration, "Olden Barneveldt," by CHARLES THEODOR WEITZEL, New-Haven.
Oration, "Dr. Arnold, of Rugby," by FRANK RUSSELL CHILDS, East Hartford.
Dissertation, "The Failure of Protestantism," by HENRY TAYLOR TERRY, Hartford.
Oration, "The Eastern Question," by HENRY LEAR, Doylestown, Penn.
Dissertation, "Ochlocracy," by STUART PHELPS, Andover, Mass.
Oration, "Free Trade," by EDWARD GUSTIN COY, Sandusky, Ohio.
Oration, "A Plea for Shylock," by CHARLES WILLIAM BARDEEN, Fitchburg, Mass.
Oration, "Railroads and the Government," by HENRY CLAY BANNARD, New-Haven.
Oration, "The Fictions of History," by EDWARD HEATON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oration, "The Court of King RENE," by HENRY AUGUSTIN BEERS, Hartford.
Philosophical Oration, "Macchiavelli's Art of War," by BERNADOTTE PERRIN, New-Britain.
Philosophical Oration, "The Heresy of Speculation," by EDWARD PAYSON WILDER, Kolapoor, India.
Oration, "College Friendships," with the Valedictory Address, by ARTHUR SHIRLEY, New-York City.

These speakers generally represent the talent of the class in scholarship and literary proficiency, and their efforts were well received.

The performances to-day were of the average character and merit. In numbers the graduating class is large, and contains many promising young men. Their names are as follows:

William Gaul Alger	New-York City.
Earlliss Porter Arvine	New-Haven.
Wm. Wallace Audenried	Philadelphia, Penn.
Alfred Ely Austin	South Norwalk.
Arthur Hoyt Averill	Danbury.
Henry Clay Bannard	New-Haven.
L. H. Bagg	West Spr'gfield, Mass.
Charles William Bardeen	Fitchburg, Mass.
Alfred Bartow	Le Roy, N. Y.
Henry Augustin Beers	Hartford.
William Lyon Bennett	New-Haven.
William Shannon Bissell	Buffalo, N. Y.
Silliman Blagden	Washington, D. C.
Winfield Scott Braddock	Philadelphia, Penn.
Sylvester Foristall Bucklin	Marlborough, Mass.
A. L. Brown	Philadelphia.
Franklin Sheder Buell	Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Henry Bullis	Macedon, N. Y.
Henry Harrison Burnham	Lisbon.
Edward Jonathan Burrell	Little Falls, N. Y.
Alexander Cameron	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Fobes Canedy	Philadelphia, Penn.
Nelson Garrison Carman	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Russell Childs	East Hartford.
Wm. Chalmers Clarke	Monterey, Mass.
Lewis Elliot Condict	Newark, N. J.
Fred'k Gray Conkling	New-York City.
Andrew James Copp	New-Eng. Vil., Mass.
Wm. Amasa Copp	New-Eng. Vil., Mass.
Edward Gustin Coy	Sandusky, Ohio.
Augustus M. Cunningham	Philadelphia, Penn.
Samuel Howard Dana	Portland, Me.
Edward Ritzema DeGrove	New-York City.
Frank Benjamin Denton	Middletown, N. Y.
Cornelius T. Driscoll	Norwich.
Henry James Dutton	Ellsworth, Me.
Lewis R. Ehrich	New-York City.
John Elisson	Chestertown, Md.
John Chester Eno	New-York City.
Allen Wardner Evarts	New-York City.
Alexander Hamilton Ewing	Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Pierrepont C. Foster	New-Haven.
Henry Varnum Freeman	Rockford, Ill.
James Horn Gilbert	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Samuel Dutton Gilbert	Wallingford.
Scott Du Mont Goodwin	Albany, N. Y.
John Cowles Grant	Lockport, Ill.
Charles Edward Gross	Hartford.
William King Hall	New-York City.
Frank Harwood Hamlin	E. Bloomfield, N. Y.
George Edward Hand	New-York City.
George Torrence Harrison	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frederick Smith Hayden	Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward Heaton	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edwin Hedges	Bridgehampton, N.Y.
Charles Brown Herrick	Salt Point, N. Y.
John Ten Broeck Hillhouse	New-York City.
William Henry Hinkle	Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Marshall Holcomb	Hartford.
Thomas Hooker	New-Haven.
William Henry Hotchkiss	New-Haven.
Charles Aurelius Hull	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ely Israel Hutchinson	San Francisco, Cal.
John Beach Isham	New-Haven.
Beverly Jones	Pittsburg, Penn.
James Joy	Detroit, Mich.
Henry Hamilton Kerr	Franklin, N. Y.
Gardiner Lathrop, B. A., University of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.
Geo. Henry Lawrence	Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry Lear	Doylestown, Penn.
Wm. Henry Lawrence Lee	New-York City.
A. Van Sinderen Lindsley	Nashville, Tenn.
Wm. Lawrence McLane	New-York City.
C. Douglas McNaughton	Jackson, Mich.
Dennis Alex. McQuillin	Wilkesbarre, Penn.
David Manning	Worcester, Mass.
Henry Clay Missimer	Pottstown, Penn.
Jesse Lathrop Moss	Westerly, R. I.
J. E. Moore	Cincinnati.
John Olendorf	Jersey City, N. J.
Bernadotte Perrin	New-Britain.
Stuart Phelps	Andover, Mass.
Franklin Porter	Tarboro, N. C.
Theodore P. Prudden	New-Haven.
Henry Warren Raymond	New-York City.
Robert Livingston Reade	New-York City.
Mitchell Davison Rhame	Atlantic, N. Y.
Rufus Byam Richardson	Groton, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson Ritch	Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Howell Williams Robert	New-York City.
Talcott Huntington Russell	New-Haven.
Frank Austin Scott	Ann Arbor, Mich.
George Stanley Sedgwick	Gt. Barrington, Mass.
Edward Clarkson Seward	Guilford.
Richard Knowlson Sheldon	Rutland, Vt.
Arthur Shirley	New-York City.
Charles Henry Smith	New-Market, N. H.
Willard Gardner Sperry	Billerica, Mass.
Cornelius Sullivan	Bristol.
Thomas Walter Swan	Old Lyme.
Frederic Peet Terry	Irvington, N. Y.
Henry Taylor Terry	Hartford.
John Mowry Thayer	New-Boston.
John R. Thayer	New-Boston.
Aaron Smith Thomas	Wickford, R. I.
John Hendrick Traynham	Chappell Hill, Texas.
Edward Tinker Waite	Toledo, Ohio.
Stanley Perkins Warren	Newton Center, Mass.
Wm. Parsons Watson	Nashville, Tenn.
Charles Theodor Weitzel	New-Haven.
Th. Frelinghuysen Welch	Gowanda, N. Y.
Eli Whitney	New-Haven.
Edward Payson Wilder	Kolapoor, India.
Francke Sherman Williams	West Haven.
Orin Merwin Williams	Mystic.
Wm. Hunter Workman	Worcester, Mass.
Total, 116.	

At 3 o'clock the same procession formed again on the College grounds, and moved into the spacious hall of the Alumni, where well-provided tables were awaiting it. Each class—as many as were present from 1819 to 1869—took seats together, and after the saying of grace by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, attacked the feast with energy, and kept up the hum of laughter and jokes until order was called by the President and songs and speeches were announced.

President WOOLSEY rose and welcomed the Alumni. He remarked that on this occasion he would say but little in regard to the condition of the College, though he might say much. He informed the Alumni that a new fund had been added to the Art Department, and that a Professor of Painting had been elected, Mr. WEIR, the artist, and a Professor of the History of Art, Mr. D. C. EATON, Class of 1860. The College, he compared to a boy constantly outgrowing his clothes. Its students, labors and demands increase every year, and new efforts have to be made as often to meet this growth. Large as have been the benefactions to the University of late, it still needs fresh supplies of means. In closing the President adverted to the hopes he had ever cherished, but which he would not live to see realized. He would like to live again to witness their fulfillment. What he looked forward to was a united Church, honesty in political life, the conflict of labor and capital reconciled, and the prosperity of the College.

According to custom, he resigned his place as presiding officer of the meeting to Rev. J. N. TARBOX, D. D., of Boston, who made a humorous address and introduced Governor JEWELL. As the Governor rose he was greeted with cheers. In reply to this reception he said that this, his first visit officially to Yale, had given him unexpected pleasure. Considering the cordiality with which he had been met on every side, he thought it no unpleasant thing to be Governor of a State which had a college like Yale. Moreover, he felt himself partially indebted to the institution for the position he occupied. Many of the Governor's remarks were excellent hits at the Alumni, and he sat down amid a burst of applause.

Professor GURNEY, of Harvard, responded briefly to "Our Sister Colleges."

E. L. GODKIN, Esq., of the New-York *Round Table*, represented the "Press."

Rev. Dr. BACON was called upon to reply to a toast to Dartmouth College, which is now celebrating its centennial anniversary. He gave a history of that institution, and closed by offering a motion to send a telegram of greeting to her. That College was founded by a graduate of Yale, and the message was headed "from the grandparent to the grandchild."

The vote was unanimously carried.

Professor DWIGHT responded for the Class of 1849, and Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND spoke on behalf of the Class of 1869, the youngest in the hall.

Professor THATCHER told how much the College owed to its benefactors.

FRANK KERNOCHAN, Esq., of New-York, made some interesting remarks on Alumni associations, and pleasant speeches followed fast until near sunset, when the gathering broke up to meet again 1870.

Among the honorary degrees conferred this year is that of LL. D. upon Professor SALISBURY, of New-Haven; Mr. EZRA ABBOTT, Assistant Librarian at Harvard; Judge HENRY W. TAYLOR, of Canandaigua; and D. D. upon Rev. J. N. TARBOX, of Boston; Rev. L. PERRIN, New-Britain, Conn.

The subject of Governor WASHBURN's address last night to the Phi Beta Kappa Society was "American Colleges." Mr. E. R. SILL's poem was an amusing and fanciful production, with a moral, on "The Thousand Clocks of Noster Town, or Truth against the Majority." It has been generally complimented as a poem of much merit.

Every train this evening carries away large numbers of the Alumni, and in a day or two New-Haven and the College will wear a deserted look for the rest of the Summer. All eyes now turn to the Worcester race to-morrow, and many students are going up there to witness it. Of course Yale hopes to win.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Centennial Commencement—Great Gathering of the Alumni—Distinguished Graduates and Invited Guests—General Sherman and Chief Justice Chase Present—Exercises of Commencement Week, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, July 22, 1869.

One hundred years ago Rev. ELEAZER WHEELOCK, a Congregational minister from Connecticut, arrived at the small clearing in the pine forest on the banks of the Connecticut River, where now stands the village of Hanover, accompanied by his family and some thirty young men who had been his pupils in the "land of steady habits." His mission hither was to found a school for the education of youth, both English and aborigines, to act as missionaries among the Indian tribes of this continent. He seems to have been led to this work by the success that attended his efforts in the education of a young Indian called Sampan Occum, of the Mohegan tribe, who had been a pupil of his some years before, while keeping a sort of charity school in connection with his pastoral duties at Lebanon, Conn. Young Occum, after receiving instruction from Dominie WHEELOCK, served some time as a missionary among the Indians of Long Island, and in 1766 proceeded to England, where he created a great sensation as a preacher. He traveled through England and Scotland, and by his native eloquence, aided perhaps by curiosity to see an Indian expounder of the Gospel, everywhere drew crowds to listen to his sermons. The piously inclined saw, or thought they saw, in the marvelous young Occum, an example of what might be done in the way of civilizing and Christianizing the aborigines of America, and therefore willingly lent a helping hand to Dominie WHEELOCK in his scheme for founding a school or college to educate missionaries for the Indian tribes. Seven thousand pounds was subscribed in England and Scotland and sent over to start the enterprise. Among the notable contributors next to the King, who gave £200, was the Earl of DARTMOUTH, who, in addition to his subscription of fifty guineas, furnished a name for what has since been known as Dartmouth College. The original design of the founder of the institution, however, was never carried out to any great extent. The civilization of the Indian tribes of America, to say nothing of their Christianization, was found to be not so easy a task. Samson Occums were rarely met with in the region of country where the new college was located, and, as for the English youths who were to aid in the missionary work, by the time they had taken their degrees they were more inclined to gird on their armor and fight the savages, after the manner of MILES STANDISH, than to go forth with Bible in hand to convert them to the Puritan faith. The inhuman butcheries of innocent women and children that were perpetrated by the Indians in this region for several years subsequent to the founding of the College, knocked the missionary feature of the new institution completely out of memory, and it has never been able to gain a foothold since. There is not an Indian student in the College to-day, although a fund was early set apart and is still in existence, amounting at present to about $700 per annum, for the free education of Indian youth. Several have entered the College during the last twenty years, but in scarcely a single instance have they stayed through the course, and in most cases, after stopping here a year or two, they go back to their tribes and resume the Indian life. The last one they had stayed a year or so, and, being found incompetent to go on with his class, was sent down to Meriden Academy, a few miles below here, to fit for college, and remains there yet.

But although the original scheme of old Dominie WHEELOCK proved a failure, yet the work commenced here by him a hundred years ago has been a grand success. Like many other architects, "he builded better than he knew." If he failed to establish a nursery for Indian missionaries, he succeeded in founding a college which now stands forth in point of age, and among the first in fame of the colleges of the country. The "hut made of logs, eighteen feet square," which comprised the whole accommodations of Dartmouth College a century ago, has expanded into six or seven large and commodious brick or frame buildings, well supplied with chemical, philosophical and astronomical apparatus, libraries, cabinets, pictures, and all the other appliances of a modern liberal education. Among the 5,000 or more graduates of the College since its foundation may be found many of the most eminent men the country has produced. The names of Daniel Webster, who graduated in 1801; Rufus Choate, Class of 1819; Levi Woodbury, Class of 1809; Amos Kendall, Class of 1811; the late President, James Marsh, Class of 1817; George P. Marsh, our Minister to Italy, Class of 1820; the late Professor George Bush, Class of 1818; Professor George Ticknor, Class of 1807; Chief Justice Chase, Class of 1826; Richard B. Kimball, the author, Class of 1834; Thaddeus Stevens, Class of 1814, and many others of greater or less note in the different professions and walks of life, might be mentioned among the distinguished Alumni of Dartmouth. The first class graduated from the College in 1771, and consisted of four students. The smallest class that ever graduated was in the following year, (1772,) and numbered two students; the largest class was in 1842, and numbered eighty-five. DANIEL WEBSTER's class numbered thirty, only two of whom—AARON LOVELAND, of Norwich, Vt., and ASAHEL STONE—are now alive. The number of students at present in the College is about 400, of whom 259 belong to the regular Academic Department and entered for the full College course, sixty to the Scientific Department, and the balance to the Medical. This year being the

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

of the College has been looked forward to with great interest by the Alumni, of whom there are about 3,000 living, scattered over nearly every State in the Union. All who could, have made it a point to be present, and the gathering of the sons of Dartmouth is larger than was ever before seen since the foundation of the College. Between 800 and 1,000 are in attendance, representing every class from 1812 to the present year. The members of the Class of 1812 present are EDWARD C. REED, of Homer, N. Y., and ISAAC PATTERSON, of Bath, N. H. Among the more prominent of the Alumni now here are Chief Justice Chase, Professor Geo. Ticknor, of Cambridge; Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; Judge Currier, of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Mayor Lincoln, of Boston; Professor Mills, of Indiana; Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of Vermont; James P. Healy, City Solicitor of Boston, and formerly law pupil of Daniel Webster; General Washburn, Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont; Professor Aiken, of Princeton College; Judge Whittaker, of New-Orleans, and many others.

General SHERMAN is also here with his daughter, the guests of Senator PATTERSON. He came up from Windsor on Tuesday, where he has been spending a few days with WM. M. EVARTS, who has a country seat at that place. The little village of Hanover, which numbers scarcely a thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the College students, and has only one hotel, finds itself utterly unequal to the task of accommodating the crowds who have come hither to attend the Centennial. The people have done their best, however, having opened all their private residences to the strangers, and what with the aid of a hundred army tents kindly loaned them for the occasion by the Adjutant-General of the State, and the running of frequent trains of cars to the adjacent villages up and down the river, they have managed to furnish comfortable lodgings to all comers. A board shed 350 feet long, erected on the College Green and dubbed with the classic name of "Coliseum," furnishes ample eating accommodations at a reasonable price. The

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,

which are usually held in the village church, were this year transferred to a tent on the common in front of the College—Yale's mammoth tent from Boston having been imported for the occasion. The weather has been for the most part exceedingly favorable during the entire week thus far, and the vast audiences find it much more comfortable sitting under Yale's canvas than in a hall however spacious. The regular exercises of Commencement Week began on Sunday last with a Baccalaureate sermon from Rev. ASA D. SMITH, the President of the College. He took his text from the 3d Epistle of John, 2d verse, and his theme was "Success in Life." It is said by those who heard it to have been a very able and well conceived discourse. Monday was devoted to a eulogy on a deceased member of the Senior Class, pronounced by AUSTIN S. CHASE, and to prize-speaking in the morning by members of the Junior Class, who acquitted themselves creditably. On Tuesday the Seniors had their class-day, commencing with orations and a poem in the mammoth tent, and closing with comic dissertations in the shape of "Chronicles" of the past doings of the class and "Prophecies" of its future career and a farewell address, all delivered in the open air in a shady valley in the rear of the College.

Music for the Commencement exercises was furnished by the celebrated Germania Band of Boston, which gave a concert at the church on Tuesday evening, and a promenade concert in the tent on Wednesday evening. The President of the College gave a reception to the Alumni at his residence on Tuesday evening, which was very numerously attended—in fact, was a perfect jam. Among the notables present were General SHERMAN and Chief Justice CHASE, who were the lions of the evening.

Wednesday was set apart for the centennial celebration, and the exercises commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning with an address of welcome by President SMITH, which was to have been followed by an address from Ex-President LORD, who, from 1828 to 1863, a period of thirty-five years, presided over the College, but the venerable Ex-President was too feeble to attend. President SMITH, in his welcome address, made a graceful allusion to the presence of the chiefs of the Army and of the Judiciary represented in the persons of General SHERMAN and Chief Justice CHASE, who occupied seats upon the stage, and were greeted with rapturous applause at the mention of their names. Chief Justice CHASE, as President of the Alumni Association, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers. Upon the platform were seated in addition to the distinguished Alumni above-mentioned, the Governor of the State, Mr. Stearns, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Professor Stowe, the husband of Harriet Beecher, General Shepley, Judge Miller of Maryland, Chief Justice Perley of this State, Professor Mills of Franklin College, Ind., General Marston and many others. The tent was tastefully ornamented with American and foreign flags, and inscribed on a black groundwork in the rear of the stage was the following: *"Ab academia condita centessimum: auspicium melioris aevi sit."*

The morning exercises of the centennial were concluded with an historical sketch of the College by Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, formerly Professor in Dartmouth, and now President of Hamilton College, New-York. From Professor BROWN's sketch it appears that the founder of the College, Dominie WHEELOCK, received urgent solicitations, accompanied by liberal inducements in the way of land grants, to locate his institution in divers sections of the country. Pittsfield, Mass., Albany, N. Y., a settlement on the Ohio River, another on the Mississippi, together with North and South Carolina, were all competitors for the location; but it was finally determined in favor of Governor WENTWORTH, the last Royal Governor of the colony of New-Hampshire, who granted the College its first charter. In closing his sketch Professor BROWN paid a high compliment to General SHERMAN, alluding to his march through Georgia as the most romantic and remarkable military feat of ancient or modern times. Chief Justice CHASE also came in for a compliment, and both lions were again heartily applauded by the audience.

After singing an ode by JNO. ORDRONEAUX, to the tune of "Old Hundred," the audience, which completely filled the large tent, and must have numbered not less than 3,000 people, dispersed for an intermission of an hour.

On reassembling in the afternoon Chief Justice CHASE resumed the exercises by an address which has already been sent you by telegraph.

He was followed by other distinguished graduates of the College, who had been assigned to speak upon the relations of Dartmouth to the various professions, as follows:

To Law, by Hon. IRA PERLEY, LL. D., Chief Justice New-Hampshire; to Statesmanship, by Hon. DANIEL CLARK, LL. D.; to Literature, by RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq.; to Science and the Arts, by Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON; to Medicine, by Dr. JABEZ B. UPHAM; to Military Life, by General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY; to Education, by SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL. D.; to Religion, by Rev. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT, D. D.

The influence exerted by the College in law and statesmanship clustered mainly around the names of Webster, Choate, Parker, Redfield, Fletcher, Woodbury, Thad. Stevens, Goddard, Chittenden, Bell, Hoyt and Kendall.

On the connection of the Dartmouth Alumni, Mr. RICHARD B. KIMBALL gave a very entertaining narrative, and one highly flattering to the College. In poetry he admitted at the outset the record was exceedingly meagre, but in metaphysics, theology, Biblical learning and educational literature, her claims were inferior to none. In metaphysics he recalled the names of JEREMIAH OSBORN, one of the earliest graduates; NICHOLAS BAYLIS, Professor UPHAM, and over all, and standing head and shoulders above the contemporary metaphysicians of his age, JAMES MARSH. In Biblical learning were the names of ETHAN SMITH, Professor FULTON and GEO. BUSH, which last he regarded as unequaled among American Biblical scholars and psychological metaphysicians. In the department of educational literature, Dartmouth stood especially preëminent, as the names of Professor Smith, Elijah Parish, Professor Porter, Jno. Vose, Richard Burroughs, Daniel Allen, James Dean, President Bailey, of Galveston College, Texas, —— Greenleaf, Samuel Taylor, of Andover, Alphonzo Wood and Professor Crosby would testify. He considered the Greek grammar of Professor CROSBY a perfect marvel and sufficient to immortalize the name of Dartmouth in Greek scholarship. It was as varied as a woman and as interesting as a romance. In general literature he instanced the following names, among others of the Dartmouth Alumni: LEVI FRISBEE, of early memory, President WHEELER, of Vermont University, SAML. TAGGART, JOSIAH DUNHAM, SOLOMON SPALDING, who wrote the Mormon Bible for a pastime, and who, he supposed, would have to answer for it in some way or other; DANL. EVERETT, the author of the famous lines, "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage;" Thos. Green Fessenden, Geo. P. Marsh, Geo. Tichnor, Henry Colman, Saml. Knapp, Nathaniel Carter, called by De Witt Clinton the Addison of America; Professor Haddock, the perfect rhetorician, Professor Jas. Torrey, and others.

"Science and the Arts," "Medicine," &c., were treated very briefly by the remaining speakers, as a violent thunder shower accompanied with hail sprung up at this point of the exercises, which produced a scattering among the audience and caused an untimely winding up of the programme.

At 5:30 P. M. a gymnastic exhibition by the students took place in the hall lately built for the College by GEO. H. BISSELL, Esq., of New-York, and named after him.

The regular Commencement exercises of the Graduating Class come off to-day and are in progress as I write. The crowd in attendance is larger even than yesterday, this being the day when most of the people living in the towns round about are in the habit of attending the College anniversary. The following is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES OF THE CLASS.

1. English Oration, with Valedictory—Truth our Master, not our Servant. NATHAN WHITMAN LITTLEFIELD.
2. Latin Salutatory. WILLIAM LEONARD WORCESTER.
3. Philosophical Oration—The Attitude of Modern Science toward Christianity. HENRY BRIMBLECOM.
4. Philosophical Oration—Property as a Civilizer. GEORGE JOTHAM CUMMINGS.
5. Philosophical Oration—Relation of Climate to Civilization. JOHN LEFAVOUR STANLEY.
6. English Oration—American Diplomacy. HORACE EVERETT BARTLETT.
7. English Oration—The Foreign Element of our Population. HIRAM PUTNAM HARRIMAN.
8. English Oration—The Statesman as distinguished from the Politician. CHARLES PARKER CHASE.
9. English Oration—Relation of Culture to Labor. FRANKLIN JAMES BURNHAM.
10. English Oration—Bismarck and Napoleon III. SETH WIGHT KELLEY.
11. English Oration—John Bright as a Crown Minister. WILLIAM DEARBORN HALEY.
12. English Oration—Music as a Social Art. JOHN EDDY HATCH.
13. English Oration—Classical Study as a Discipline. AUSTIN SANFORD.
14. Disputation—Ought the Right of Suffrage to be Given to Woman? Affirmative, FISHER AMES. Negative, ALBERT WHEATON COOKE.
15. Poem. HENRY CALVIN CRANE.
16. Disputation—Is a Partisan Press a National Benefit? Affirmative, ARTHUR GEORGE LEWIS. Negative, AUSTIN SELDEN CHASE.
17. Disputation—Were the Puritans Justifiable in their Treatment of the Quakers? Affirmative, HENRY LEAVITT SMITH. Negative, ISAAC LEA NICHOLSON.
18. Dissertation—Completion of the Pacific Railroad. EDWARD HALLAM CURRIER.
19. Dissertation—Compulsory Education. OSCAR DAVID ROBINSON.
20. Dissertation—Military Education. JAMES BYRON BROOKS.
21. Dissertation—Poetry of the Sea. GEORGE WILLARD HAYWOOD.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATING THESES.

1. Iron-Armored Vessels. DAVID HERBERT ANDREWS.
2. Problem in Constructive Architecture. WILLIAM FRANKLIN HUBBARD.
3. The Working of Steel. JAMES MCALLISTER.
4. The Essential Conditions of a Sound Currency. CHARLES EDMUND MERRILL.
5. History and Uses of the Conifera. ARTHUR CUMMINGS PAGE.
6. The Manufacture of Coal Gas. HENRY TOBIAS RAND.
7. Cast Iron Bridge Piers. LUCIUS GEORGE SHEPARD.
8. Solar Astronomy. DWINEL FRENCH THOMPSON.

The Graduating Class this year numbers fifty-four, exclusive of the Scientific Department, which graduates eight or ten more. Of the members of the class residing out of this State, there are fourteen from Massachusetts, eleven from Vermont, one from Maine, one from Missouri, one from Kentucky, one from New-York, one from Maryland and one from Minnesota. One member of the class, GEORGE RICE, of Newport, R. I., is a colored man, having but a very slight tinge of white blood in his veins. He bears the reputation of being full up to the average of his class in scholarship or native talent, and as he is very gentlemanly in his deportment, and withal a good-looking man, he is quite popular with his classmates. The following are the names of the graduates who receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Ames, Fisher,
Bartlett, Charles Wm.,
Bartlett, Horace Everett,
Blaisdell, Albert Franklin,
Bradley, Wm. Johnston,
Brimblecom, Henry,
Brooks, James Byron,
Burnham, Franklin James,
Chamberlin, Geo. Henry,
Chase, Austin Selden,
Chase, Charles Parker,
Chickering, Otis,
Coburn, Edwin Riley,
Cooke, Albert Wheaton,
Cook, Charles Henry,
Crane, Henry Calvin,
Cummings, G. Jotham,
Currier, Edward Hallam,
De Merritte, Edwin,
Drake, James McEwen,
Folsom, Omar White,
Fuller, Myron Hawley,
Gerry, Edwin Peabody,
Griffin, John White,
Haley, Wm. Dearborn,
Harriman, Hiram Putnam,
Hatch, John Eddy,
Haywood, Geo. Willard,
Hiland, Frank,
Hodgman, Edwin R. Hill,
Jones, Frederic William,
Kelley, Seth Wight,
Lewis, Arthur George,
Linsley, Rollin Orlando,
Littlefield, Nat'n Whitman,
Lord, William Adams,
McNutt, Hiram Eugene,
Means, James,
Montieth, Henry Ruthven,
Nicholson, Isaac Lea,
Parker, Edward Everett,
Parker, Joseph Benjamin,
Phillips, Sidney Atwood,
Rice, George,
Robinson, Oscar David,
Rowell, James Edwin,
Sanborn, John Page,
Sanford, Austin,
Smith, Henry Leavitt,
Stanley, John Lefavour,
Stevens, Winthrop Flint,
Stone, George Royal,
Wheaton, D. Thompson,
Worcester, Wm. Leonard.

At the close of the exercises of the Graduating Class there is to be an Alumni dinner in the "Coliseum," and a levee in the evening at Reed Hall, which will conclude the programme of the Centennial Commencement.

Commencement Day—The Alumni Dinner—Speeches of Governor Stearns, General Sherman and Others.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, July 22.

Commencement Day, proper, at Dartmouth College, was celebrated to-day, and the exercises have passed off with more than the usual *éclat*, the centennial celebration having attracted hither a larger number of the Alumni than on ordinary occasions, and the rural districts being more fully represented than on the two preceding days. A large meeting of the Alumni was held this morning, at which a resolution was adopted with a view of obtaining $200,000 for the College, of which $25,000 were subscribed on the spot. A Committee of three was appointed to nominate a Committee of seven on Ways and Means; and the friends of the College are sanguine that the full amount will be readily raised.

The Commencement exercises took place in the large tent, which was again crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises consisted of orations, dissertations and disputations, in which some twenty members of the Graduating Class took part, and one poem, the whole pleasantly interspersed with music by the Germania band. The class numbered fifty-four—just fifty more than the first class that graduated from the College.

At the close of the literary exercises, honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

D. D.—Rev. Edmund O. Hovey, of Wabash College, Indiana; Rev. Daniel Hopkins Emerson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra. LL. D.—Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich.; Hon. Henry A. Bellows, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Jonathan E. Sargent, of Massachusetts. A. M.—Rev. John W. Allen, of Northampton, Mass.; Ossian Ray, Esq., of Lancaster, N. H.; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Esq., of Lancaster, N. H.; General John Bedell, of Bath, N. H.; John Ward Dana, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. William H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish, Vt.

The Alumni then formed in procession and marched to a temporary structure, erected on the Common, where about 700 sat down to dinner, with invited guests and others, who increased the number to nearly a thousand. A blessing was invoked by Rev. Professor CALVIN E. STONE, of Andover, Mass., and then about an hour was spent in making away with the good things at the table, to which a fast of eight hours gave a peculiar zest. At the conclusion of the repast, the doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies," was sung in accordance with a time-honored custom, after which the company repaired again to the tent, where the after-dinner speeches were to take place. Judge CHASE occupied the chair, and called first on Governor STEARNS, of this State, whom, he said, he trusted the men and women of New-Hampshire knew how to love and to honor for his services to New-England in connection with her railroad interests.

Governor STEARNS was greeted with hearty applause, and spoke briefly of the importance of extending the advantages of such a literary institution as the College as widely as possible, expressing the opinion that the State should extend to it whatever aid might be necessary to make it effective for the public good. For a hundred years, he said, this institution had disseminated the seeds of sound learning throughout this State and throughout the length and breadth of the country. Their Alma Mater deserved now to be called "Old Dartmouth." Still, she was full of the freshness of youth. She had none of the decrepitude of age, for she was perpetually renewing her strength. Like the Roman mother, she might point to her children and call them her jewels, and they would respond by a truly grateful pride. It was their duty, and should be their pride, in view of the advantages which they had enjoyed over many others, to do whatever they could to aid the cause of learning, and to secure a liberal culture to all. They should ever remember that they carried with them the honor of their College and State, and he had full faith that they would preserve it. The Governor concluded by proposing the lasting honor and prosperity of Dartmouth College and of all her sons.

The President then said: "Two things within the last few years have astonished the world. The first was when the country being in danger a million of citizens became soldiers for safeguard; the other that when the million of soldiers, the danger being passed, at once became citizens—the last hardly less glorious than the first. Of these citizen soldiers one of the gallant leaders is now here—one who led them to honorable victory in the field, and now contemplates with joyous satisfaction their return to the peaceful walks of life. I call upon General SHERMAN."

The General was enthusiastically cheered as he rose to respond. He said: "Mr. President—I was in hopes, of course, that anything I had to say would be said in yonder building, where the jingling of glasses and plates might have covered up some of the deficiencies of my words. [Laughter.] But these old gentlemen are cunning ones to have adjourned to this tent, now so beautifully filled with ladies and gentlemen, who probably expect of me far more than I can give. I almost feel abashed on attempting to speak in the presence of the Chief Justice and the many men of learning here. Aye, of the very boys who, but a short time since, were speaking in language far more appropriate than I could ever hope to utter. I am simply a plain soldier, and can say what I have to say in few words direct to the purpose, and if I had any special subject whatever, worthy of this occasion, I would endeavor to pursue it; but for want of a better, I will express the very great pleasure I have experienced to-day and yesterday in seeing not only the intelligence of the young men whose graduation we have come here to witness, but the spirit of kindness and reverence which every one of them, and all, in fact, have manifested toward the aged men who direct its interests, and toward the cause of learning. Learning of all kinds is entitled to our veneration, whether it be at Dartmouth or Yale, or Harvard, at West Point, or in the common schools. Learning is learning; it improves us all, and we never become too old to learn. We learn to-day, we learn to-morrow, and I suppose we shall continue to learn to the very last hour of our lives. We cannot tell; it is for God alone to say on which day we shall make the most progress. I am not, and do not profess to be learned in books, learned in arts, or learned in mere words, but in deeds. I profess to having some knowledge of forming men into organizations where their physical power as well as their mental power may produce its full effect. You here have an organization, you here have a system which you may call civil, but it is military. The authority of every one of your Professors is defined, and they group you into classes. They group classes into other classes, and even after you leave the institution they have a hold on your affections, which makes you a body with a single soul, which the man who wants you may move to some common purpose. That is exactly like a military organization. We combine men by tens, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands, all animated by one purpose and guided by one mind, so that they are a concentrated purpose, and will press forward to the accomplishment of any object. If that object be the salvation of a nation, then the cause is glorious, and enlists the feelings and challenges the admiration of all mankind. [Loud applause.] Therefore, in that sense, I, too, profess to be a teacher, simply in the lesser art of organization, simply in the lesser art of combining units into tens and tens into thousands and directing them in the interests of the Government, which commands me to do that which is her pleasure, and is my pleasure, too. [Renewed applause.] It is a common feeling among civilians that soldiers are men of violence. There is nothing further from the truth. I appeal to the history of America, to the history of our own country, from WASHINGTON until the present moment, to show that the military men of this country have always been subordinate men—subordinate to the law, subordinate to the authorities, never setting up their own judgment in antagonism to that of the nation, but executing its will when that will had found expression in law with a fidelity beautiful to behold; and so long as I continue to hold power and influence, I shall ever direct that power and influence to the end that the military of this country, whether a small force scattered all over the nation, or a vast army of volunteers gathered together for some special purpose, shall sustain the laws of the land and support the authority you may place over me, therefore, I feel the same interest in education that you do. It lessens my task; it lessens the task of every Governor; it lessens the task of the Chief Magistrate. Where throughout the land, in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Florida and Ohio, where schools and colleges are founded, where men are taught what law means, what order means, what civilization means, what refinement means, it is far easier and more pleasing to govern intelligent men than govern rude, unlettered men. The one acts from a high motive and principle, aiding and supporting you in carrying out your purpose without confusion, whereas the other must be driven to it by force. Therefore I have personal interest in education, and in every intelligent lad I meet I see that which I hope will pervade all America, and when it does, there will be no need of armies and very little need of Courts. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the many compliments you have paid me; especially would I thank the young men who have alluded to me in three or four passages of surpassing compliment. I would also express my thanks to the President and other officers of the College. I wish them one and all a long life. I wish the College may live to the third and fourth and tenth century, and I hope it will live as long as there is an America, and that I know will live to the end of time. [Prolonged applause.]

The President then called upon Mr. JOB LYMAN, of Vermont, graduate of the class of 1804, who, in a few words, expressed the great gratification with which he had listened to the exercises of the day. He said it would give him great pleasure to recount some of the events connected with the College which had come under his own observation, and to mention the names of the Alumni with whom it had been his privilege to be acquainted, but as his voice was too feeble to be heard he would forbear.

Judge BARRETT, in behalf of the Committee appointed this morning for the purpose of nominating a Committee to take measures to raise $200,000 for the College, reported the following names for that Committee: Hon. Ira Perley, of New-Hampshire; Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, of Massachusetts; Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire; Charles Reed, of Vermont; Rev. Dr. Quint, of Massachusetts; Hon. James W. Patterson and George W. Burleigh, of New-Hampshire.

On motion of President BROWN, of Hamilton College, New-York, the names of the Nominating Committee were added to this Committee, as follows: Hon. JAMES BARRETT, Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, and Professor S. C. BARTLETT, of Chicago.

Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was then called upon, who said that New-Hampshire was the State of his birth and Massachusetts the State of his adoption, and if there was anything which distinguished Massachusetts from New-Hampshire, and perhaps, from any State in the Union, it was the liberty, the munificence, and almost prodigality with which the Legislature of the State had cared for the interests of education. [Applause.] Unlike New-Hampshire, he was sorry to say, these in Massachusetts rested upon every one of her educational institutions from the lowest to the highest. As a native of New-Hampshire, and educated in these halls, he had come back to his Alma Mater with feelings of almost inexpressible pleasure. He thought that Massachusetts, for the liberality with which she had expended her money, and for the manner in which it had been expended, was as much indebted to Dartmouth College as to any College within her own borders. He did not think he was saying too much when he declared his belief that there were residing upon the soil of Massachusetts more graduates of this College than resided upon the territory of New-Hampshire itself. The leading educator of Massachusetts, SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, Esq., of Andover, and the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, were graduates of Dartmouth, and he had good authority for saying that most of the Superintendents of Public Schools in that State and a majority of the members of the Board of Education were graduates of the same institution. The pupils of this College came here because they felt a desire to be educated, and when educated they, unlike the graduates of Harvard, were ready to pay the debt which they owed to the community for the education they had received. [Applause.] He hoped that Massachusetts would repay the debt she owed to New-Hampshire in this regard. Many of the men who had gone out from this institution into the learned professions and into trades, had accumulated fortunes in Massachusetts; and he trusted, and had no doubt, that they would in the future, as they had in the past, by their munificent gifts, strengthen the treasury of this institution, and so repay to this State and to this College the debt which, it seemed to him, was so justly due. [Loud applause.]

Short speeches followed by Judge WHITTAKER, of New-Orleans: Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, who spoke in a humorous strain; Hon. Mr. SANDBORN, member of the Canadian Parliament; Professor C. BARTLETT, of Chicago; Dr. TAYLOR, of Andover; Dr. UPHAM, of Boston, and President SMITH.

In the course of his remarks President SMITH referred to the College as a progressive institution, which, while it retained what was good in the past would try to keep pace with the present, and closed with feeling words of farewell.

The following note was received from Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of Yale College:

"Yale gave to Dartmouth a father and founder; the grandmother sends her salutation to the hundred-year grand-daughter."

The benediction was pronounced by President SMITH, and the exercises terminated.

In the evening a promenade concert was given, which was graced by the presence of many lovely women, elegantly attired, and proved a fitting conclusion to the interesting and delightful exercises of this memorable anniversary.

The officers and friends of the College may well be satisfied with the results of their efforts to make this centennial celebration a marked event in the history of this institution, the memory of which should long be kept green in the minds of those privileged to participate in it. It is proper to mention in this connection the fact that the Class of 1860, at a meeting held to-day, pledged $1,000 toward the amount to be raised for the benefit of the College.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The French Cable—Its Landing at Duxbury—Operators on the Ground—The Solar Eclipse—The Cambridge Observing Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

The French cable is expected to be landed on the Massachusetts coast before Tuesday of next week. The *Great Eastern* has completed her work, and the line which will be laid between Miquelon and Duxbury is now on board the *Chiltern*, a naval vessel, which left Brest one week in advance of the *Great Eastern*. Although the arrival of the cable is so near at hand the old town of Duxbury still maintains the quiet and peaceful aspect which it has worn for fifty years, undisturbed by the few preparations which are making for the reception of the ocean line, the advent of the operators who will work it, or the appearance and queries of a stray reporter. The town is not easily or pleasantly accessible, and yet it is but thirty miles from Boston. But in order to reach it the traveler must take the cars by the Old Colony Railroad, and after traveling about an hour and a half he will reach Kingston, from which he proceeds by a tedious stage journey of four miles to the town of Duxbury. The stage-road is dusty and but little traveled, while the coach is old and dilapidated, with a rattle for every joint and a creak for every motion. It is proposed, however, to extend the railway to the shore, and a company has already been formed and chartered for this purpose. The telegraph line from Boston to Duxbury will soon be ready for operation; the poles are nearly all set, the insulators and wires have been put up over a portion of the route, and the entire work will be finished long before the cable will be ready to receive or transmit any messages beyond those relating to its own affairs.

The offices of the Company at Duxbury will be situated in the old building formerly used by the Duxbury Bank. The shore end of the cable will be run from the water to the offices in a little trench which has already been hollowed out, and the instruments of the electricians will be placed on a solid brick foundation already completed in the back part of the building. In the front room the Manager or Superintendent will have his office, and his furniture and instruments are now in place, but in other respects the old building is bare and unoccupied. The Superintendent, Mr. R. T. BROWN, has arrived in Duxbury, and together with six operators who came from England on the steamer *Tarifa*, a few days ago, is enjoying all the quiet pleasures which the country affords. He was, until recently, the Superintendent of the cable which lies between Malta and Sicily, and, like the operators just named, is an Englishman. Three more operators are now on board the *Chiltern* in charge of the apparatus with which the line is to be worked, and they will on their arrival assume the immediate charge of the wires. All have been educated in the profession, and many of them have had practical experience on the shores of the British Channel and the Mediterranean. The Superintendent has with him an assistant and a storekeeper, besides his wife and children, and all have been in Duxbury during the past fortnight, awaiting, at the house of Mr. G. C. PRIOR, the signaling of the *Chiltern*. The *Great Eastern* would probably have completed the work, were it not that she is chartered to lay a cable in the Indian Ocean, and is obliged to return at once to fulfill this engagement.

The citizens of Duxbury have talked considerably about celebrating the landing of the cable in some appropriate manner, and by some demonstration that would fitly commemorate the event—the most important that her history could hope to include. Two meetings of the town have been called, and the discussion has been sufficiently full to wholly exhaust the subject, yet nothing definite has been decided upon, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The general opinion seems to be that within a week after the cable shall be successfully put in operation, or about the 1st of September, a public banquet will be given in a large tent, in the afternoon, at which a large number of invited guests will make the inevitable speeches, to be followed in the evening by a grand ball at the town hall. The railway companies, and those who will be obliged to furnish food and lodgings for the expected visitors, have set the number to be present at from ten to fifteen thousand, but what better opportunities they have for forming an opinion than any sane person in Florida or Oregon it would be difficult to say.

The cable will connect in Boston with the Franklin Line, whose office is at No. 112 State-street.

OBSERVERS OF THE ECLIPSE.

Cambridge sends two parties to view the total eclipse of the sun, which occurs on the 7th of August. The first, under the direction of Professor JOSEPH AIMLOCK, of the Cambridge Observatory, has gone. It includes Mr. CHARLES S. PIERCE, a son of Professor PIERCE, and an experienced observer; Mr. ARTHUR SEARLE, the Messrs. CLARKE, the mathematical instrument makers of Cambridge, and several other gentlemen of well-known scientific attainments. Mr. J. A. WHIPPLE, of this city, and an assistant will accompany Professor AIMLOCK to do the photographic work. This party has gone to Shelbyville, Ill., where there is a good observatory; but on the day of the eclipse they will be separated quite widely, in order to avoid what would be the disastrous consequences of a thunder-shower, were the entire party to be concentrated at a single point. They are as finely equipped as any party of observation that ever went out, either in this country or in Europe, having a dozen powerful telescopes and every other instrument that could be serviceable to them which the country affords. Experiments with the spectroscope have been in progress for nearly a year and a half, and other preparations for the final work have been most complete.

The other party will consist of members of the Coast Survey, accompanied by Professor BENJAMIN PIERCE, who wrote the calculations for the eclipse in the *Atlantic Monthly Almanac* for the current year, and Mr. J. W. BLACK and an assistant as photographers. This party will go to Springfield, Ill., where there is also an observatory; they are fully equipped. The Board of Topographical Engineers have a party now in Alaska who will go to the River Yukon to determine the latitude and longitude of that locality and settle the dispute about the boundary line between British North America and Alaska; they will also take observations of the eclipse. Other parties, with members from this vicinity, go to Des Moines, Iowa, and North Carolina.

OAKHAM.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Mrs. MARY ROUSSEAU WATKINS, daughter of the late General LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A., and widow of the late General H. L. WATKINS, died on the 8th inst. at St. Paul, Minn., whither she had gone for her health, which has been most delicate for several years.

Mr. FREDERICK KNOWLAND, for the past ten years the agent in this City of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has been given the general supervision of passenger travel to the Pacific States over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad combination, including his old road and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Roads.

Commodore S. S. LEE, a brother of General R. E. LEE, died at his home in Stafford County, Va., yesterday.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON sailed from Baltimore for Europe on Wednesday.

Rev. SAMUEL REGISTER, D. D., at present a presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has accepted the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, which has become vacant by the resignation of Commodore BUCHANAN.

Harvard College Library has unexpectedly received from Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co., of London and Cambridge, England, (publishers to the University at Oxford,) a voluntary gift of one hundred and thirty-five volumes of their valuable publications. With the exception of the liberal and long-continued donations of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, and their successors, FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., this is the largest gift from any publishing house to Harvard University since its foundation, two hundred and thirty years ago.

Two portraits by Mrs. General ROBERT E. LEE are on exhibition at Lexington, Va., and for sale at $100 each, for the benefit of an Episcopal Church. These are of General WASHINGTON, when about thirty years of age, taken in full uniform; of Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, from a portrait taken when she was quite young. Two colored photographs, one of General and the other of Mrs. LEE, taken when in their youth, are also offered for sale with the Washington portraits.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is at the White Sulphur Springs.

General SHERIDAN is at Narragansett Pier, R. I., the guest of Senator SPRAGUE.

Admiral FARRAGUT and family are on their way to California.

The Estate of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

Surrogate's Court—Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The Surrogate has granted letters of administration upon the estate of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. The petition states that Mr. RAYMOND, at the time of his death, was possessed of property to the amount of $450,000—about $250,000 of this was in real estate; that he left no will, but left him surviving a widow and the following children: HENRY W. RAYMOND, (full age,) MARY E. RAYMOND, LUCY M. RAYMOND and AIMEE J. A. RAYMOND, minors. Letters of administration have been granted to the widow jointly with EDWIN D. MORGAN. The sureties are GEORGE D. MORGAN and JOHN T. TERRY, both of Irvington, Westchester County, each of whom makes affidavit that he is worth $400,000 over and above all debts and liabilities.

Capture of a Big Fish.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 15.

On the 12th inst., while the United States revenue cutter *Wilderness* was cruising in the vicinity of Cat Island, Mississippi Sound, she fell in with two boats containing a party of officers from the garrison at Ship Island, Miss., in tow of an immense devil fish. Assistance being asked in order to capture him, it was cheerfully granted, and after considerable labor the fish was safely hauled up at the ship's tackle, and the vessel steaming to the island, his satanic piscatorial majesty was soon on the beach.

On examination he was found to somewhat resemble a stingaree, only instead of the head coming to a point, the space between the eyes (three feet) forming the mouth was concave, the mouth itself measuring two feet in width; no teeth were visible. The tail was the same as a stingaree without the sting; the color was a dark brown, nearly black on top and white underneath; measured twelve feet from head to tail, fourteen feet in breadth and two feet thick in the middle; his weight was estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds.

The history of the capture is briefly as follows: A party of officers fishing on the pier discovered the fish close in shore, on the bottom, apparently asleep. Colonel Z. R. BLISS, the Commandant of the post, an expert fisherman and whaler, was immediately summoned, and, being provided with a number of harpoons with lines attached, at once called for a boat in hopes to capture the fish. Proceeding cautiously, the Colonel's first throw struck the monster, who at once started for deep water with the boat in tow. A second and third iron was planted in him, but still he kept on. Another boat went to the assistance of the first, but, notwithstanding the weight of the boats, with six persons in each, they were picked up a distance of three miles from the island, the fish being then about dead. Four hours' time was consumed in the chase, and all the parties engaged completely exhausted.

Several attempts have been made to capture one of these fish, but few have been successful, and but for the skill of Colonel BLISS with the harpoons, this one would never have been caught.

A photograph of this curiosity was at once made, and the Surgeon of the post, Dr. KEEPER, will endeavor to preserve the skeleton for the benefit of science.

Drought in South Carolina.

From the Charleston News, July 19.

The long-continued drought in the middle and upper sections of the State is causing deep anxiety to the farmers, and all our advices agree in reporting that the corn crop will be largely reduced in both quantity and quality. We are informed that along the line of the railroad between Kingville and Wilmington, N. C., a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, there is not an acre of corn which is not seriously injured. But the weather which is unfavorable to corn will improve the quality of upland cotton, and will give us an early crop, if not so large in quantity as was at one time expected. In the low country the rice is suffering for want of rain. The small streams are so salty that the fields cannot be flooded, but long-continued showers will enable the planters to make an average crop. From the Sea Islands the cotton reports are highly favorable, and there is every reason to expect a better crop of long cotton than we have had for many years. The caterpillar now can do no harm. Our great foe is powerless.

Farmers and planters often look at the blue side, but, making all proper allowance for low spirits and popular exaggeration, it may be said that the drought has already done much harm, and will, if it lasts much longer, largely curtail the fair proportions of the corn and upland cotton crops of the State.

Telegraphing—Some Remarkable Experiments.

Some remarkable experiments have been made in France on the relative rapidity with which messages pass through a telegraphic wire and impressions are conveyed through the nerves to the brain; and the result established is that the electric message travels with a swiftness many thousand times greater than the physical sensation, which is transmitted only at the rate of thirty metres a second. Thus, supposing a whale thirty metres (about 103 feet) in length to be wounded in the tail, a second would elapse before the brain would be informed by the nerves of the event, and another second would expire before the will of the brain could be conveyed to the caudal muscles and action be taken to resent the injury, thus leaving an appreciable interval for the escape of the offender. This theory is strongly opposed by CLAUDE BERNARD and other eminent physiologists, who say that the brain can take care of [illegible] tions from the brain.

The Yonkers Police reported to the Central Office last evening that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening WM. MULVANEY, a native of Ireland, 49 years of age, was attacked at Spuyten Duyvil by two brothers [illegible] SHANNON. All three were employed in a foundry at Spuyten Duyvil. MULVANEY was dangerously injured about the head, face and body, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news, editorials on topics of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and the usual variety of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

AGRICULTURAL.—Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Crossing Gallinaceous Fowls; Concrete for Buildings; Commercial Fertilizers—Notes from Montana—Cheap Remedy for the Hoven in Cattle—"Sidewalk Farming on Long Island—Miscellaneous Topics.

THE ERIE MASSACRE.—Investigation by the Commissioners of Emigration; Special inquiry made in Regard to the Death of Emigrant Passengers; Their Alleged Ill Treatment by the Railway Company.

THE CUBANS.—The Revolution Still Vigorous; New Pronunciamiento in Jojo; The Governor of Matanzas in Grief; Confiscations; The Situation in Puerto Principe; Death of General Steadman; Miscellaneous News—Raid on Fillibusters at Hoboken; The Camp Broken up; Capture of Fifty Men by the Marines; Rumored Departure of Colonel Ryan for Havana.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest News by Cable—The Second Empire; Politics in France; The Recent Election Disturbances; Napoleon's Personal Police; The Enthusiasm of the Day—The Prince and the Actress; A Romantic Tale of Courtship—Affairs in Spain; The Latest Manifesto to the Spanish Nation; Resuscitation of the Divine Right of Kings—Drama of the Deep; Burning of the *Blue Jacket*; Letter from a Survivor—China and Japan; Arrival of the *Japan* at San Francisco; Her Advices; Prospects of Another Chinese Rebellion.

GENERAL TOPICS.—A Latter-Day Hermit; Thirty-two Years in the Navesink Highlands as a Ship News Reporter; Chapter of Strange Reminiscences; New-York Harbor and its Crack Ships; Slow Pilots, Semaphoric Telegraph and Newspapers of a Past Age—Koopmanschap; Who he is, What he has Done, and What he Proposes to Do; The Approaching Inundation of Coolies—Yale College Commencement; Condition of the University; Liberality of New-York Friends; Proposed Change of Location—Ben Wade; He is Interviewed Once More; What he Thinks of the Pacific Railroad, the West and the Chinese—The Powell Expedition; Letters from Colonel Powell to June 7; Character of the Country; The Gateway of the Colorado Reached in Safety—The Cowardly Assassination of Colonel A. J. Haynes in Arkansas—Burning of a Hotel Near Mobile.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Sing Sing Prison; The Stowaways; Escape of Another Convict; Nearly all the Men at Work Again—The Hoboken Murder; The Coroner's Inquest and its Fruitlessness; No Clue Obtained as to the Guilty Parties; A New Theory of the Case—The Fenian Funds; Sharp Fight for Their Possession; Belmont & Co. Compelled to Pay Them Over—Further Police Changes in the City—Wall-street Usurers; Arraignment of Indicted Parties—The Yellow Fever on Board the *Saratoga*; Twenty-five Deaths the Result; The Ship in Quarantine—Immense Revenue Stamp Counterfeiting—Another Railroad Accident.

SCIENTIFIC COLUMN.—List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad, with minute descriptions of each—A Chapter on "Drafts in Chimneys."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Broken-Down Ministers; A Chapter of Facts Worth Knowing.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Republican Party and the New-York Legislature—Mr. Boutwell and the Virginia Election—The South and the Democratic Party.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DEVLIN—MULHOLLAND.—On Monday, July 5, at the Convent Chapel, Moville, County Donegal, Ireland, by Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, assisted by Very Rev. Philip Devlin, D. D. and V. G., brother of the bridegroom, JEREMIAH DEVLIN, Esq., of New-York, to ANGELA, only daughter of the late Michael Mulholland, Esq., Londonderry.

HOBART—TUTTLE.—On Wednesday, July 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hornblower, G. A. HOBART, Esq., to JENNIE, eldest daughter of Hon. Socrates Tuttle, all of Paterson, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, July 21, ERNEST, youngest child of E. B. and Jane E. Abbott, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the residence of Wm. Lottimer, No. 3 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BRIANT.—In Albany, on Wednesday, July 21, SARAH M., wife of I. P. S. Briant, formerly of Brooklyn.

The remains will be interred in Springfield, N. J., on Friday, July 23. Train leaves Barclay-st., New-York, at 11:40 A. M.

BUCKLEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, July 21, VALERIA VAN BEIL, daughter of John and the late Mary Josephine Buckley, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BURDICK.—On Thursday morning, July 22, at the Coleman House, WILLIAM C. BURDICK, of Forest Glen, Sullivan County, (formerly of this City,) in the 53d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, on Saturday, July 24, at 10 A. M.

FELLHEIMER.—The funeral of the late JULIUS FELLHEIMER will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 231 East 60th-st., at 8½ o'clock Friday morning.

HICKOX.—On Tuesday, July 20, of cholera infantum, MARIA CHURCH, daughter of Charles R. and Helen B. Hickox, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Bay Ridge, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MAGEE.—At Manchester, England, on Wednesday, June 30, Mr. WALTER MAGEE, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place on Friday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

QUACKENBUSH.—On Wednesday, July 21, SARAH MCLAREN, wife of Abraham Quackenbush, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 East 36th-st.

ROEBLING.—On Thursday, July 22, 1869, at the residence of his son, W. A. Roebling, No. 117 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, JOHN A. ROEBLING, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A special train will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M. on Sunday, and returning will leave Trenton at 4 P. M.

TURNER.—On Monday, July 19, at Todmorden, Delaware County, Penn., MABELLA, daughter of William Turner, formerly of Belfast, Ireland.

UNDERHILL.—At Mill Neck, L. I., on Monday, July 19, STEPHEN C. UNDERHILL, in the 68th year of his age.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, July 22, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH MOREAU, twin son of Wm. R. and Mary R. Ward.

The funeral will be held at the house of his parents, Waverly, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending July 24, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR.—Patented June 22, 1869. Perfectly odorless; removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from woolen and linen fabrics without injurious effect. Sold by druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERTSON'S SERMONS.
NEW POPULAR EDITION.
Probably no sermons of the present century have excited more general admiration and interest than those of Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON. People of all denominations, and persons outside of all denominations, read them with delight. The high estimation in which they are held is well expressed in the words of the Boston *Watchman & Reflector*: "We have never read sermons so fresh and genial in their tone; at once rich in thought, tender in feeling and eloquent in utterance." To meet the general demand for these remarkable sermons, Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. have prepared and will immediately publish a new and popular edition in handsome style, yet at a price that will bring them within the reach of all.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Ready Saturday, the 24th of July.
WEDLOCK;
OR, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES.
A scientific Treatise disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. By the author of "New Physiognomy," "How to Read Character," and editor of the *Phrenological Journal*. 12mo, pp. 238, cloth. Price $1 50; extra gilt, $2. SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by all booksellers.

THE FUTURE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Economize Family Expenses—The Mother's Paradise—The Servant Girl Dispensed With—An Enterprise Destined to Create a Great Revolution.

From the Boston Sunday Times, July 18.

The Cambridge Coöperative Housekeeping Association is the name of a society composed of certain ladies and gentlemen in Cambridge, and its object, concisely stated, is to do away with the inconveniences, not to say terrors of modern housekeeping by means of the application of the coöperative principle. In an address made by Mrs. CHARLES P. PIERCE to the members of the Society a few weeks ago, the purposes of the Association are very clearly and charmingly set forth, and the feasibility of applying the principles of coöperation to washing and cooking as well as the manufacture of cloth and hardware is made patent. Mrs. PIERCE says that in the first place there are three reasons for the formation of such an association which must be obvious to everybody. They are, first—That the cost of food has nearly doubled in ten years, and shows no sign of decreasing; but rather of increasing. Second—That, notwithstanding the greatly enlarged expense of feeding servants, these do less work than formerly and demand much higher wages. Third—That although they do less work and for more wages, they do it worse instead of better, and are more and more unwilling to be controlled by their mistresses, and leave their place at shorter and shorter intervals, and for less and less provocation every year. After some more reflections on the defects of the customary methods of housekeeping, she goes on to explain at length her plan. Starting with the evident proposition that it is cheaper for a housekeeper to buy at first cost than at third, fourth or fifth, she shows that this can only be done by several uniting together so that they can purchase at wholesale, and divide the good among one another; or to sell the goods to the members of the Association at a certain price, the profits to be divided at stated periods. In illustration of this system she reviews at some length the progress of coöperative societies in England, from their humble beginning among the weavers of Rochdale up to their stupendous proportions to-day.

The object of the Cambridge Society is, first, the combination of capital; and, second, the division and organization of labor. They intend to have a storeroom for provisions, a kitchen, a bakery and a laundry; and it is proposed to fix the price of each share at $25. Mrs. PIERCE makes an ingenious calculation, and shows that it costs every family of moderate size $22 50 a month merely for the wages of a cook and for the fuel she consumes in cooking; and she estimates that by means of the coöperative system this can be done at $10 a month. She thinks that one thorough cook at $80 per month and six assistants at $12 per month each can do the cooking for twenty-five families, and use five tons of coal where twenty-five are now used.

The washing will be done at the corporation laundry at twenty-five cents per dozen, which is a very reasonable price. The meals will be sent to the various households in what is known as a Norwegian kitchen; that is, a wooden box, lined with wool and felt, which will keep food hot for several hours. The total subscription price to enable a family to enjoy the advantages of the store, kitchen, baking and laundry will be $100, and she estimates that it will cost from $8,000 to $9,000 to start the enterprise. A building will be erected near Harvard-square, and it is thought that everything will be ready by November so that the institution will be in thorough order at that time. The subscriptions can be paid in monthly installments of $10, commencing on the 1st of August.

The establishment will be managed by a committee of housekeepers, subject to the half-yearly supervision of the husbands who are directly interested in it through their wives' subscriptions. Cambridge is a good place to start such an enterprise, as there are so many students' boarding-houses in the vicinity of Harvard-square that the landladies will be glad to enter into the arrangement. The idea seems to be practical, and we hope it may be successfully carried out.

A discovery of "lost letters" has just been made which is of singular interest—nothing less curious than the suppressed correspondence of CHARLES I. with his friends on the eve of the battle of Naseby. The House of Commons printed at the time a collection of Royal letters under the name of *The King's Cabinet Opened*. These letters were thirty-nine in number; but it has been always known that, for reasons of State, a good many of the King's letters were kept back. These suppressed letters are the papers recently found. They are in private hands; but we hope to hear that in due time copies of them, at least, will be obtained for public use.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Columbia-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	$27,300
Fort George property, plot No. 116, map 697, 331, 11x105x298.9x100	3,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 171.10 ft. s. of 12th-st., 21.2x55.4x24x55.6	14,000
Madison-st., No. 161, 20x46	nom.
Old-slip, No. 21, 25x19	8,500
Sheriff-st., No. 25, 25x50	9,500
Washington-st., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Charlton-st., 25x90.4	nom.
West-st., n. e. corner of Bank-st., 152x182.6 Bank-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Washington-st., 23.9¾x—	125,000
36th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	9,900
42d-st., n. s., 80.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x100.5	13,500
65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	10,000
77th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	3,000
87th-st., n. s., 174.7½ ft. e. of 3d-av.. 20.½x55.7x29.5x77.2	11,200
115th-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.11	12,000
122d-st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 200x½ block	14,000
3d-av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 40th-st., 24x80	20,000
4th-av., w. s., between 133d and 134th sts., 199.10x140	15,000
Leases Recorded.	
Hester-st., No. 120, $1,000 for the first year, and for the last two years, per year	$1,100
Rivington-st., No. 307, 5 years, per year	800
8th-st., No. 218, 2 years, per year	480
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Ainslie-st., n. s., 152.10 ft. e. of Union-av., 22.8x100.2x21.3x100	$4,500
Bergen-place, n. s., 60 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x90	16,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	3,000
Chestnut-st., e. s., 964 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, 300x325	2,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,900
Douglass-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,900
Douglass-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,900
Herkimer-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	4,750
Hunter-st., w. s., 115 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 58x6.3x37.10x26x95	4,000
Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 75x100	20,000
President and Hoyt sts., s. e. corner, 20x88	8,000
Smith-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Dean-st., 0.4x45	200
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20x81 Wyckoff-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 60x81	16,500
North 2d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 4x20	50
North 2d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x100	1,150
North 9th-st., n. s., 85.8 ft. e. of 2d-st., 44x100	600
South 9th-st., n. s., 116.3 ft. e. of 7th-st., 21.1x57.6	1,750
22d-st., w. s., 400 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,500
Classon-av., w. s., 41.2 ft. s. of Deleplaine's land, 42.2x202.5x38.6x201	3,150
Flatbush-av. and Prospect Park, s. e. corner	14,700
Georgia-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 50x100	3,000
Green-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Classon-av., 19.6x78.4x13.11x21.8x5.7x100	12,500
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 227 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x75	5,500
Lots Nos. 52, 241, 242, E. Frost and others' map	nom.
Lot No. 40, P. A. Delmonico's map	2,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Rapalyea-st., e. s., 210 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 144.10x50.5x151.5x50	$900
Far Rockaway.	
Costor-st. and Rue de St. Felix, n. e. cor., 75x100	$1,675
Flushing.	
Jamaica road, w. s., adjoining brook and land of Stevens, 2 acres	$400
Jamaica.	
Jamaica and Brooklyn plank road, n. s., adjoining Cypress Hill Cemetery, John I. Snediker's, 7½ acres	nom.
Long Island City.	
East 3d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of West-av., 25x100	$1,000
East 3d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of East-av., h. and l., 50x100	2,500
East 4th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	800
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson City.	
Germania-av., w. s., lots Nos. 5 to 8, inclusive, lots Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, block No. 5, map Hudson City Terrace Company, each 25x100	$1,400
Jersey City.	
York and Washington sts., s. w. cor., 25x50	$700
Hoboken.	
Clinton and 3d sts., n. e. cor., 25x53.6	$1,100
Union.	
Hudson-av., s. s., lots Nos. 622 and 623, block No. 19, map Guttenberg	$600
Hudson-av., s. s., lot No. 631, block No. 14, map Guttenberg, 25x100	600
Jefferson-st., e. s., lots Nos. 29 and 30, 25x100	400
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 9, James T. Sanford	——
West Hoboken.	
Spring-st., w. s., lots Nos. 142 and 143, map West Hoboken	$1,500
Newark.	
Adams-st., w. s., 225 ft. from Ferry-st., 23x95	$2,800
Court-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of South 8th-st., 50x100	600
Court-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x100	445
Barbara-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x100	1,100
High-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Montgomery-st., 91x	12,500
Prince-st., e. s., 177 ft. n. of Waverly-place, 75x200	2,450
Prospect-av., w. s., indefinite, 25x72	2,000
Roseville-av., w. s., 195 ft. n. of 5th-av., 100x200	2,000
Hanover-place and Emmet-st., 59 ft. on Emmet-st. Hanover-place, s. e. s., 25 ft. on Hanover-place Hanover-place, s. e. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Emmet-st., 39 ft. front	3,600
Treadwell-st., n. s., 83 ft. from Mount Prospect-av., 150x350 Treadwell-st. and Mount Prospect-av., 125x83	22,000
East Orange.	
Park-st., n. s., 615 ft. e. of Washington-st., 100x258 Glenwood-av., s. s., 133 ft. from Springfield-av., 133x555	$50,000
Grove-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x147	4,500
Clinton.	
Lyon-av., s. s., indefinite, 350x571	$7,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 22x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-size house. Price $35,000. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY ELIGIBLE, FULL-size lots on 48th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING FOR SALE IN West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $35,000. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, at Ravenswood, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 22 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore. In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y., within thirty miles of the City; one of the best finished mansions in the State, house 100x70 feet, 2½ stories, frescoed throughout; built by days' work for a leading banker of New-York; hot and cold water and other conveniences of first-class City residence; conservatory, (heated by steam,) a collection of choice flowers, fish pond, and all necessary outbuildings.

About thirty acres of land; ten a pear orchard of the choicest varieties; five in peach, apple and garden; five around the house planted with evergreens and rare imported trees and shrubs; balance in lawn, all in the highest state of cultivation.

This property will be sold for forty per cent. of the cost. Furniture, carriages, horses, &c., if required. About an hour's ride by Erie Railway; commutation twenty-two cents per day; within three minutes' ride of depot; unsurpassed view of mountain and valley; no fever and ague and no mosquitoes. For terms apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. B. MILES, Esq., at Manhasset Neck, L. I., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 165 acres of land. The buildings are all new and in good order. The house is beautifully located, commanding extended views of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chrystie-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 233 Grand-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FOR SALE—Several eligible building sites of five acres (or more if desired) directly on the mountain, and commanding unsurpassed views of the surrounding country; well watered with living springs; fine old forest trees, &c. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm of about thirty-seven acres, near Barrytown, Dutchess County; good house, barns, hennery, &c.; fine views; splendid drives; mile and a quarter from river and railroad depot. For further particulars apply to P. A. WELCH & CO., No. 381 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

NO. 75 NASSAU-ST.—TO LAWYERS—TO let, two handsome sets of offices. Apply at Room No. 15, third floor.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a COMPLETE REFINERY, or well suited for any manufacturing business. Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell 100 splendid villa plots, each 50x100, on MONDAY, July 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J. For maps, &c., apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., and J. W. MORRIS, Auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,500 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.;

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,

of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:

48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
20 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.

All of fine plated handles, "Christofle's, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver, At 10½ o'clock.

Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER, will sell by auction on FRIDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the printing establishment of Raymond, Caulon & Adee, situated at No. 47 Liberty-st., consisting of two medium Hoe presses, one quarter Gordon, two eighth Gordon's, Roper caloric engine, paper-cutting machine, four imposing stones, Hoe proof press, a very large assortment of book and job type, together with office furniture, including iron safe, desks, &c., &c. This is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this City now in successful operation. If so desired, the whole will be sold in one lot, with good will. FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Esq., Receiver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON FRIDAY, 23d July, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.:

Mortgage sale entire stock of lithographic presses and stones, engraved plates, maps, stereotype plates, &c., &c., without reserve, by order of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Mortgagees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

5 casks Turkey Prunes.
16 barrels German Cherries.
42 boxes Italian Maccaroni.
25 boxes Oranges.
100 boxes Loose Muscatel Raisins.
102 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

GOODS TO PAY STORAGE CHARGES.—Myers' Warehouses, No. 393 Greenwich, corner Beach, THIS DAY, 23d July, 10 o'clock. Large lot trunks, machinery, boxes, boat, tobacco, whisky, mop handles, frames, chair stuff, &c.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120¼	120¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅛	120¼
Coupon, 1881	120¾	120⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅛	120¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	121½	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	109⅛	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	123⅝	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅛	121⅜	Gold	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅝	121⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.

$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ₱ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.

$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,960 for .... 30 shares.
No. 8,066 for .... 5 shares.
No. 9,340 for .... 18 shares.
No. 12,985 for .... 21 shares.
Total .... 74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DEFICIT IN THE ASSETS OF this Company has been discovered amounting to $63,500—thus reducing its surplus to $845,803 53, instead of $909,303 53, as published on the 1st inst.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Chairman Finance Committee.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. NATHAN HARPER, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary, vice Frank W. Ballard.

(Signed) A. F. HASTINGS, President.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, IN NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal emigrant wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $3,000,000, a large portion of which has already been paid in.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and the track is now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union Pacific Railroad.

We have been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, and with great satisfaction and the utmost confidence offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security. Issued by a road passing through the heart of Illinois, a State renowned for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population, and through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, and having valuable railroad connections, making it a through line, we feel no hesitation in recommending this bond as one of the best investments in the market.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, besides the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 90.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.

DUE IN 1884, 1885, 1886,
FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY AT
102½ PER CENT.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE,
WORTH AND MOTT STS.

Cash Capital............$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1869............$140,000

At an election for Directors held at this office, July 5, 1869, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward B. Fellows,	James L. Stewart,
Chas. D. Bailey,	George J. Hamilton,
Samuel Raynor,	David Armstrong,
Harrison Hall,	Seth P. Squires,
David H. McAlpin,	John Short,
Oliver W. Woodford,	William R. Foster,
William Simpson,	Smith Barker,
Jacob Miller,	Isaac H. Smith,
Joseph Rose,	Henry W. Belcher,
Richard E. Peterson,	Joshua Barnum,
Edgar M. Crawford,	Walter M. Franklin,
John B. Simpson,	S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Whitfield,	James Y. Watkins,
John Robinson,	Merritt H. Smith,
John Ash,	Jonathan Purdy,
William Peet,	David Mahany.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequent to said election, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President, and CHAS. D. BAILEY Vice-President. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, July 29, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

$18,000 IN ONE SUM TO LOAN, or buy a first-class bond and mortgage on New-York property. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital............$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869............322,458 49
Liabilities............2,390 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL............$500,000 00
SURPLUS............255,337 83
TOTAL ASSETS............755,337 83

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital............$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869............112,054 45
Assets............$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1869.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
NORWICH, Conn., July 20, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORwich and New-York Transportation Company have this day declared from the earnings of the Company a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) payable July 31, 1869.

The transfer books will close 26th inst., to reopen Aug. 2 next. C. C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August. W. WHITE, President.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, July 14, 1869.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent, free of tax and payable on demand. WM. R. MACDIARMID, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRiage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY SALE.

THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS CO. Offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK of

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent.

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.

Office corner Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO MOULDING MACHINES, one turning machine, one planing machine, one cross-cut saw. Apply at Nos. 18 and 20 Johnson-st., Williamsburg.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000,
Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

(being the thirty-second dividend at that rate,) will be credited to the account of the depositors on the 1st of August, and payable on or after the 15th, and will be entitled to draw interest as an original deposit, if not called for. Money deposited up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

Six per Cent. allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000, commencing on the first day of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT,
MAYER EISEMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL MENDHEIM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emil Mendheim, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869.

jy9-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER B. SAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sylvester B. Sage, of Catskill, Greene County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Catskill, Greene County, New-York, July 21, 1869.

F. JAMES FITCH, Assignee,
jy23-law3wF Catskill, N. Y.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL REILLY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that upon the application of Edward J. Anglim, assignee of the estate of Daniel Reilly, bankrupt, it is ordered that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th May, 1869.

jy9-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Miles, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of this petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

jy9-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868.

jy9-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDGAR L. PIERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Stasts S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar L. Pierson, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newark, New-Jersey, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869.

TIMOTHY W. LORD, Assignee,
jy16-law3wF* Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Referee.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of June, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John H. Ryan, of the City of New York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

jy23-law3wF*

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA......July 24	CALEDONIA......Aug. 14
COLUMBIA.......July 31	CAMBRIA........Aug. 21
EUROPA.........Aug. 7	IOWA...........Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO..........2,132 tons......July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA......2,965 tons......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.........3,125 tons......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO.......3,025 tons......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......Sept. 1.
CABIN PASSAGE..................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.............Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GULF STREAM......MCCREERY......Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE........Saturday, July 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., July 23......3 P. M.	Sat., July 24......7 A. M.
Sat., July 24......3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 24......7 P. M.
Sun., July 25......8 A. M.	Sun., July 25......4 P. M.
Mon., July 26......6 A. M.	Mon., July 26......9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 27......6 A. M.	Tues., July 27......10 A. M.
Wed., July 28......7 A. M.	Wed., July 28......11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, ALLOWING TWO HOURS AT NEWBURG. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 9:30, 2 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st. Pier 34 N. R. On Pier, E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY one who can equal the great European independent business and medical clairvoyant in all America, Mrs. LINWOOD. Likeness, name, lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages. No. 411 8th-av., near 42d-st. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.

CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l. Supt.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a superior English woman; is a first-class French and Spanish hairdresser in different styles; is a thorough dressmaker; does up fine laces; will travel; can be seen for two days. Address J. H., No. 148 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the hairdressing store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, with City and country references, a situation as children's nurse and sewing for a lady; is willing and obliging, and is quick at the needle; or as regular chambermaid in the City or a few miles in the country; wages $16. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; no objection to the country, or would take a permanent situation. Address DRESSMAKER, Union Square Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, work by the day, or would go to the country and cook for a family for the Summer; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 257 Elizabeth-st., corner of Houston, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 872 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business, soups, pastry, &c. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and bring up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; can show good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse by a respectable woman with City references. Address No. 107 East 12th-st., third door from 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is perfectly competent; has no objection to fine washing. Call at No. 47 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse or to wait on an invalid; lady or baby; children; a woman who can be highly recommended by ladies now in the city. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one that understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious young man in City or country; an experienced groom and careful driver; fifteen years' experience; understands gardening; can milk; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best City references. Address P. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be agreeable in general; two years' good City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of a horse and cow; willing and obliging; best references. Address D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of references. Address B. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of fifteen years' experience, in a wholesale liquor house, on salary; can influence good trade, with reference. Address, for three days, J. MACK, care Benson & Rosekrans, No. 90 Warren-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single (Protestant) man of many years' experience; best of City reference; is a first-class City driver. Address R. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHment in Central New-York, an engraver to do lettering on silver ware and jewelry; must also be willing and competent to act as salesman when desired, and to make himself generally useful; a capable man can find a permanent situation. For particulars inquire of ROGERS & BRO., No. 203 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK; must write well and have satisfactory references. Apply, in own handwriting, to Box No. 2,396 Post Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, A NURSE and a plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—IN A LARGE MANUFACTURing establishment, a competent entry clerk. Address J. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock.
Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.
We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE YOUNG THORoughbred Kentucky saddle horse; a superior animal in every respect. Can be seen at the stables of A. T. STEWART & CO., corner of Amity and Wooster sts.

EMBALMING.

H. CHAFFIN,
PRACTICAL EMBALMER.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.
THE BODY IS NOT MUTILATED.
Requiring only a short time. Process entirely new.
This process is desirable for all Contagious Diseases. The body can be kept for an indefinite period.
BY THIS PROCESS THE USE OF ICE IS ENTIRELY DISPENSED WITH.
After being embalmed, the body can be laid out and kept as long as desired without any change taking place.
NO MORE PACKING THE BODY IN ICE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
Indorsed by the leading Undertakers and Sextons.
Orders received at the offices of the leading Undertakers and Sextons day or night.
PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS OUT OF THE CITY.
OFFICE, No. 713 BROADWAY, (corner Washington-place.)
RESIDENCE, No. 34 WATTS-ST.
BRANCH OFFICES:
(Open all night,)
CORGAN BROTHERS, No. 2 2d-st. and No. 307 Bowery.
JOHN HAROLD, Sexton Church of St. Paul, No. 921 8th-av.
T. H. PATTERSON, No. 237 4th-av.
ORDERS RECEIVED DAY OR NIGHT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.
N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.
MR. JOHN VAN VECHTEN THIS day retires from the firm of GEO. P. CLARK & CO.
GEO. P. CLARK.
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' Bonnets at half price; Feathers, Ribbons and Flowers. Save this. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 677 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, and No. 839 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor and handsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with private table, to a family or party of five or six gentlemen, for $200 per week, now or in September; house a few doors from the Coleman House; Nicolson pavement; references exchanged. Address M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO LET TO a gentleman of quiet, refined habits, a neatly furnished room, without board, in a very desirable location; positively references exchanged. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, for gentleman, wife and daughter 7½ years old; two unfurnished communicating rooms; location north of 50th-st. Address, with terms, P. W., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 29 WEST 33D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board at Summer prices can be had at No. 55 West 12th-st.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 52 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 13, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS SEEKing recreation and the benefits of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE VILLAGE of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City by the Harlem Railroad to Amenia Station; scenery beautiful; unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply to L. WHITFORD, Sharon, Conn., or to the proprietor of the Gladstone House, Madison-av. and 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER.
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.
THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort,
$3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.
Route by steamers St. John or Drew, foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M., and New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Through tickets and baggage checks at office on wharf. For illustrated circular apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., or B. P. BACKUS, Chittenango, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—Seaside board at moderate prices; Coney Island steam cars stop at the door every half hour; splendid sea bathing. Also board at a pretty cottage at $10 per week.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.
Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.
During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff, against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy2-1aw6wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 WANTED TO CONTINUE manufacturing an article that sells as fast as can be made; has everything ready; goods ready to be delivered from factory; no money; will give goods as security and $50 per week salary, or one-half interest, if upon investigation it is found satisfactory. J. WILDER & CO., No. 281 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A FIRM IN GLASGOW OF GOOD position and ample capital are desirous to meet with one in NEW-YORK in a similar position, who would be willing to operate conjointly in importing and exporting PRODUCE for their respective markets. References must be first-class. Address Box No. 16 Post Office, Glasgow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we will take such proceedings as may be necessary against all parties who may manufacture, import or make use of any imitation of a handkerchief box, for which we have obtained letters patent for the United States, dated June 9, 1868, and which are recorded in the Patent Office, at Washington, in the name of our representative, for our behalf. HENRY MATIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPERS IN NEW-YORK or vicinity can dispose of their furniture, carpets, &c., in any quantity, at a fair price, by addressing MORRINGTON, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF DORA.	POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF DORA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MONDAY EVENING, July 26, will be produced, (for the first time in this theatre,) Boucicault's great play of
THE LONG STRIKE,
which will be presented with
AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST,
and appropriate scenery and appointments.
DORA at 8 P. M.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10 P. M.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

The best NINTH WEEK. entertainment.
Fun. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. Fun.
The only THE THEATRE Pantomime.
Fun. MOST EFFECTIVELY VENTILATED. Fun.
The best GEORGE L. FOX'S entertainment.
Fun. GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIME. Fun.
The only HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, Pantomime.
Fun. WITH ALL ITS MANY WONDERS. Fun.
The best CLOWN, G. L. FOX. entertainment.
Fun. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET. Fun.
The only KIRALFY TROUPE. Pantomime.
Fun. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY, Fun.
The best WITH ELEVEN entertainment.
Fun. SENSATIONAL DANCERS. Fun.
The only SHOWER OF CATS. Pantomime.
Fun. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE. Fun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.,
WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

E. EDDY. FOURTH WEEK.	E. EDDY.
Every evening at 8.	Every afternoon at 2.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
THE POLICE SPY.	RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS. LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Dan Bryant and the Excelsior Troupe every night.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869. }
Sealed proposals to conform *in every respect* with the terms and specifications contained in *former advertisements*, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 26th inst., for the following supplies, to be of the best quality and delivered *free of expense* at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
One Fairbank & Co.'s Platform Scale, No. 2, complete and set up in store, with extra set of bearings, to weigh 4,000 pounds.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
200 yards fearnought, 50 yards black broad cloth, 150 yards hair cloth, 24 to 36 inches; 160 dozen till, closet, mortice and rim brass lock keys; 300 gross brass screws, ¾ to 1½ inch, Nos. 6 to 12; 12 gross black buttons, and 500 feet black-walnut crotch veneers.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for *further information* in regard to supplies, and will state in their bids the *date within which they will complete* deliveries if awarded to them.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEP'T, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869. }
TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals, properly indorsed and addressed to the "Committee on Telegraph" of this Board, for the erection of a new and perfected system of telegraph for fire alarm purposes in the City of New-York, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 26th inst.
The plan to embrace a Central Office with radiating metallic circuits, not less than four hundred automatic street boxes and suitable alarm machinery for eighty stations, with not more than ten boxes or stations on any one circuit. The machinery, poles, wires and several attachments to be of the best quality and improved style.
The "Commissioners" reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which in their judgment do not embrace a perfect and reliable system.
Specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.
Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.
Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.
Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.
Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."
Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.
Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned, A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed:
"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.
Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.

LUCILLE	LA	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	VOLEUSE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	D'ENFANTS,	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	AS	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	MARGARET	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	BOOKLEY,	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	THE	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	CHILD	WESTERN.
LUCILLE	STEALER.	WESTERN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
FRIDAY, July 23, 1869.
LAST NINE NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
THE LAURI FAMILY,
and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
The champions of both Hemispheres, Messrs.
HAWLEY AND MIACO,
The Flying Men of the Air.
New drama, EAGLE EYE. FAMILY JARS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 23, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Vestalin"..........................Spontini
2. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song" (new)...Strauss
3. Polka, "Concert Haus" (new)...................Bilse
4. Cujus Animam, "Stabat Mater," Solo for Cornet..Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
5. Fackeltanz, No. 3 in C minor..............Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Coriolan"......................Beethoven
7. Romance, { From Symphony No. 4.....} Schumann
8. Scherzo, { D minor..................}
9. March of Victory, "Vom Fels zum meer"...Liszt
10. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"........................Auber
11. Polka, "Levy-Athen," Solo for Cornet.........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen," (new)......Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by Dodworth's unrivaled Orchestra, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons; young men qualified for the counting-house; separate parlors for ladies; day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school term will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York City, an American gentleman teacher, fully competent to give thorough instruction in the English language, arithmetic &c. Apply by letter, before Tuesday, July 27, to P. STAHL, Director, Nos. 344 and 346 East 52d-st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Progress of the Battalion Through Troy—Cordial Reception by the Civic and Military Authorities—Arrival of the Command at Saratoga—The Ball at the Union Hotel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

Thus far has the Seventh Regiment advanced upon the extended route of their excursion, and the boys have been very successful in enjoying themselves. From the moment when the steamer *City of Hartford* swung off the pier at New-York, last evening, until the present one, the members of the Seventh have managed to secure abundance of fun, and the scenes on the steamer were amusing enough, I can assure you.

The excursion battalion of the Seventh found very comfortable quarters on the steamer, and Quartermaster WEED experienced but little difficulty in distributing the accommodations afforded. As soon as the First Sergeants made their returns it appeared that there were 29 commissioned officers, 12 non-commissioned staff, 38 Sergeants, 350 men, 30 drummers and 45 bandsmen, thus making the total strength of the battalion 504. Companies A and B turned out 54 men each, while Company K sent only 11 men, that company having voted against the excursion. The companies were under the command of the following officers: First Company, Captain ALLISON; second, Captain VAN NORDEN; third, Captain POLLARD; fourth, Lieutenant EARL; fifth, Captain RYDER; sixth, Captain THOME; seventh, Captain G. W. SMITH; eighth, Captain G. M. SMITH; ninth, Captain EASTON; tenth, Lieutenant BARRETT. Colonel EMMONS CLARK is in command, assisted by Major MEDAY.

The staterooms in the main and lower saloons were distributed among the several companies, there being nearly enough berths to accommodate every man. The boys drew ballots for berths, amid much seeming confusion, those who were unlucky having to content themselves with a mattress on the saloon floor. As soon as the companies were distributed the members hastened to relieve themselves of their heavy knapsacks, and then rushed for the hurricane-deck to see the sights.

As the steamer passed up the river, its passengers were greeted at various points by waving flags and handkerchiefs, these salutations being heartily returned by the boys on board. The steamers *Daniel Drew* and *C. Vanderbilt* passed our less pretending steamer before we reached Yonkers, their passengers thronging the upper decks to salute the regiment and listen to the music of our splendid band. Two ladies on board the *Vanderbilt* roused the enthusiasm of the boys by bravely waving a national flag as they stood struggling with the evening breeze on the hurricane deck. Three cheers and a tiger, followed by the peculiar "rocket" cheer of the Seventh were given for these ladies as their steamer forged slowly ahead. At Washington Heights half a dozen rockets were thrown up, they being only faintly visible in the evening sky, and these pyrotechnic salutes were frequently repeated along the river front.

As the sun sank below the horizon, a rumor spread through the boat that supper was ready, the consequence being a general rush for the Captain's office in order to obtain meal tickets. By 8 o'clock nearly every hungry man on board had secured the necessary piece of pasteboard, when the temporary doors on the main deck were besieged by the boys. A delay of twenty minutes made them ravenous, and as the doors were thrown open they rushed pell-mell for the tables, scarcely a seat being unoccupied when the more sedate portion of the regiment made their appearance. Commissary I. H. INGERSOLL and Sergeant LOUIS RADER had provided abundant provision for the men, and the cook furnished us some excellent coffee. Supper over, the various companies gathered together on the upper decks to view the exquisite scenery of the Lower Hudson, rendered more beautiful as it was by the soft light of the rising moon. Sweet songs and glees were sung by the vocalists abounding in the individual commands, and the band gave us several selections from *opera bouffe* music. It was expected that the steamer would be saluted at either Cozzens' or West Point, but as it was 9 o'clock before we passed the Military Academy, the cadets were no doubt safely in quarters, as it was after "taps." We must have awakened them, however, for Drum-Major SMITH and his thirty drummers roused the sleeping echoes by beating "tattoo" in an admirable manner. As we neared Newburg Mr. JAMES H. BANKER'S yacht *Rambler* saluted us in royal style with a profusion of rockets and blue-lights, the cheers of the excursionists being drowned by the discharge of the little vessel's carronades. Midnight found us off Poughkeepsie, and the boys began seeking their beds, only a few energetic spirits clinging to the deck and the delightful scenes revealed by the rays of the full moon overhead. Strange enough the men were very quiet, excepting, perhaps, a brief episode of pillow bombardment in the lower saloon. Scarcely had this disturbance been quelled by Lieutenant BARR, the officer of the guard, than the Board of Officers began to amuse themselves in the ladies' cabin. Champagne flowed freely and toasts were given with a will. Those desirous of sleeping were dragged from their berths and compelled to take part in the fun, the representatives of the Press faring no better, their table being frequently swamped in champagne. By 2 o'clock A. M., Captain GEO. M. SMITH, the officer of the day, succeeded in persuading the revelers to retire, though they rose at 4 o'clock, because Albany had been reached. Steaming through the opened bridge, we safely arrived at Troy half an hour later. At 5 o'clock fully two-thirds of the regiment had gone on shore and wandered about the city, the citizens extending them such hospitality as lay in their power. Breakfast was served to such as wished it, at 6 o'clock, after which the boys began dressing for the parade, white pants being the order of the day. The necessary pipe-claying and polishing having been accomplished, the regiment assembled under arms at 7:45, when the regimental line was formed in First-street, where they were received by Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, at his residence. The General welcomed the Seventh in a brief speech, in which he alluded to the past services of the command, and paid them several high and merited compliments. The Twenty-fourth Regiment, of Troy, had meanwhile formed in River-street, near their armory, and in due time had the pleasure of receiving the visiting battalion in Washington-square with the usual ceremonies. After the reception, the column moved off in the following order:

Squad of Police under command of Sergeant Rogers.
Doring's Band.
Twenty-fourth Regiment Drum Corps.
Colonel G. T. Steenberg, Field and Staff Officers.
Twenty-fourth Regiment.
Company I, Captain Upham.
Company G, Captain Wolf.
Company H, Captain Wright.
Company F, Captain Munn.
Company K, Captain Berger.
Company D, Lieutenant Golden.
Company B, Captain Duke.
Company E, Captain McKenna.
Battery B, Captain Scott.
The Seventh Regiment in command of Colonel Emmons Clark, preceded by Grafula's Band and the Regimental Drum Corps.

After marching up River-street to Grand Division and Fourth streets, down Congress to First, where Major-General WOOL was tendered the honor of a marching salute, the Seventh proceeded by a devious route to the Court-house, where they were formally reviewed by his Honor Mayor BEACH and the city Common Council. As the Seventh passed through the city they were loudly cheered by the citizens of Troy, who lined the route of march, the windows of the houses being well filled by interesting groups of ladies, who welcomed the visitors with waving handkerchiefs, showers of bouquets and the brightest of smiles. After the review by the Mayor, the Seventh were duly escorted through Second to State-street, thence through Third to Broadway, until they reached the Troy House, where the city authorities had provided a bounteous collation. The boys did full justice to the ample fare set before them, and after the customary toasts had been drank and speeches of welcome and response had been uttered, the regiment again fell in and returned to their boat, to prepare for the proposed departure for Saratoga Springs per special train. The scenes and incidents attending the reception of the Seventh in this city were full of interest, and the excursionists have every reason to be pleased with the warmth and heartiness of the hospitality bestowed upon them. The excursion has so far proved a most decided success, and we have every prospect of a delightful trip.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The Seventh abandoned their special boat at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and took up the line of march, in heavy marching order, for the railroad depot, in Sixth-street, where they speedily embarked in the special train waiting their convenience. The interior of the depot and the neighboring streets were full of people, who bade us good-bye with many cheers. As the train moved off our boys gave the Trojans several of their peculiar utterances, the "rocket" cheer being a grand success, despite the shriek of the locomotive's whistle. Our train from Troy consisted of twenty passenger cars drawn by two locomotives, and we made quite a triumphal progress on the route to this village. When we arrived here our train was besieged by an immense crowd of citizens, who received the Seventh with enthusiasm.

The regiment on disembarking immediately marched to the Union Hotel. The streets and hotels were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, among whom I noticed many prominent New-Yorkers. The regiment marched into the grounds of the Union Hotel and stacked muskets, spending the remainder of the afternoon in visiting friends.

At 6:30 o'clock the ceremony of a dress parade was gone through in most excellent style, much to the gratification of the people who had assembled in front of the hotel for the purpose. Supper was then discussed with much pleasure and benefit, as it was a day of fasting with us, owing to our rapid movements. As I write the grand ball given by the citizens and residents of Saratoga to the Seventh is in progress—the Messrs. LELAND having, for the first time, thrown open their new and handsome dancing pavilion for the occasion. The ball-room is handsomely lighted with gas jets and neatly decorated. The entire grounds of the hotel are brilliantly illuminated by a multitude of Chinese lanterns, giving the scene an aspect of rare beauty. The dancing floor is thronged by a large and very fashionably dressed assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the display of feminine toilets being a superb one, recalling the brilliant scenes in the New-York Academy of Music last Winter. The ball is under the management of the following gentlemen: Hon. James M. Marvin, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, General G. S. Batchelor, Hon. G. S. Bedford, Hon. H. Alker, Mr. Oscar Coles, Chas. S. Lester, W. P. Jarvis, Colonel J. Steinberger, Major G. S. Dickerman, Hon. Robert Cochran, Mr. M. Cassanova, Hon. S. Ridgley, Colonel B. Allen, Dr. M. N. Babcock, Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, Mr. Robert Squires, J. E. Simmons, D. A. Barney, J. C. McKewan, Mr. P. E. Hall, Hon. J. H. White, Mr. F. M. Wall, D. A. Turner, Simon De Vesser, S. P. Delafield, Colonel W. S. Davis, Mr. R. W. Bleecker, Hon. G. C. Barrett, Mr. Asa Hall. The Floor Committee consists of Hon. G. M. Curtis, General G. S. Batchelor, Messrs. W. P. Jarvis, J. E. Simmons, H. P. Delafield, J. E. McKewan, Asa Hall, F. M. Wall. Among the distinguished gentlemen present at the hop I noticed Governor HOFFMAN, who was accompanied by nearly all the members of his military staff, Police Commissioner BRENNAN, General DURYEE, Supervisor WOODWARD, of New-York, Mayor BEACH, of Troy, Ex-Postmaster KELLY, and many other prominent New-Yorkers were visible during the evening. The Seventh Regiment will parade to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of review by Governor HOFFMAN, and the excursion party will leave here for Albany as soon after the review as possible. We anticipate a grand reception in the State capital.

G. F. W.

THE HOBOKEN MYSTERY.

The Inquest on Wm. Lawrence, the Supposed Murdered Man.

The inquest on the body of WM. LAWRENCE, watchman at the Hoboken Ferry, who is supposed to have been murdered on Thursday night last, near the ferry, was continued before Coroner WHITE last evening.

Suspicion now rests against a fireman on the steamship *Galatea*, who left early on Friday morning last, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued. During that night he was engaged in several disturbances at the sectional dock and also on the ferry-boat.

The following additional evidence was taken last evening:

Thomas Burke testified: I am a Police officer of Hoboken; was on duty at four o'clock last Friday morning at the ferry; saw William Lawrence last alive on Wednesday morning a week; on Saturday I arrested Douglas, Persons and McCullough; ascertained on inquiry that Douglas, Persons and a young woman were last seen with deceased at Jesse Wood's saloon; arrested Douglas and Persons on board the ship on the dry dock; searched their persons and the ship, but found no indications of blood or a struggle; McCullough had a cut on the back of his hand, and said he received it against a wall; after Lawrence had spoken to the girl in the saloon, and said to Douglas, "It was all right—it was fixed," McCullough said that Natrass remarked, "You sucker, you won't make anything by it;" I viewed the body; there was a mark under the chin like a cut; also a mark on the lip, one over each eye, and the worst one behind the left ear, that looked like a stab; a small piece was gone from the left ear; the only spike was above high-water mark, and at low water there was nothing in the vicinity that could have caused these wounds; think the wounds were caused by violence; if deceased had fallen from the ladder he would have fallen on the deck of the dry dock.

William Havens testified: I reside in Hoboken, and am in the employ of the Ferry Company to take care of the boats; I found the body of William Lawrence in the water on Saturday morning last, near the dry dock; I notified Captain Chase, and he sent for the Coroner.

John Murphy sworn: I am a Police officer in Hoboken; was on duty on Thursday night a week on First and Newark streets; was acquainted with Wm. Lawrence; did not see him that night; did not see Natrass and heard no disturbance; was at the ferry three times after eleven o'clock that night; Lawrence's duty was to keep order around the ferry; did not see the young woman, Vic., that night.

Owen Carroll testified: I am a Police officer in Hoboken, and was on duty that Thursday night; I would go to the ferry at the even and half hours; saw Wm. Lawrence about twenty minutes after ten that night outside the ferry gate talking to a girl; when I came out of the ferry-house, saw Lawrence and the girl going up the bridge; did not see him again that night; heard no noise or disturbance; saw the watchman on the dry dock going up and down the dock with his lantern that night.

Abraham R. Van Buskirk sworn: I reside in Hoboken, and am a deck hand; knew Wm. Lawrence, the deceased; saw him about half-past nine o'clock on that Thursday night at the ferry; I went up with him to Kunkle's and took a cigar and he took a glass of lager; should judge he had $10 or $15; went with him to the ferry, and I went home; did not notice that he had a club; I considered him sober; he has told me that his life was threatened, but did not say by whom; Lawrence was always in the habit of carrying a club.

Peter Schneider sworn: I was at Otto Cottage Garden on that Thursday night; James Weir and Nick Van Buskirk were with me; saw Vic. Hugg outside the garden, and asked her where she was going; she said she was looking for a friend.

H. C. Child sworn: I reside in Hoboken, and am in the newspaper business; I went over to New-York in the quarter past eleven boat that night; as I was going to the boat I met Lawrence and a woman coming across the bridge toward Newark-street; heard a woman say, "I'll take my oath it is so;" saw them go into Kunkle's or Wood's; there was no one with them.

Alex. Naffey sworn—I boarded with the family of deceased; saw him last alive at his supper-table, Thursday evening a week, at a quarter past seven; he said he had been aboard the *Galatea* with a partner of his; he took his wallet out, and I should judge he had from $15 to $20; at twenty-five minutes past seven he said he must go to the ferry, and, I think, took his club with him; did not see him again until his body was found, on Saturday; he was sober that night; he had a memorandum book with him containing the names of the men he had to call mornings; he has frequently spoken about his life being threatened by smugglers, and once had a pistol snapped at him.

Louis Salsbury sworn: I reside corner of Garden and Third streets, and am a salesman; am a special policeman at Otto Cottage Garden; have seen a girl called "Vic.," and know a man called Cook; never saw the woman "Vic." in any one's company except with Cook, in the Garden.

There being no other witnesses present, the case was adjourned for one week.

The Northeastern Saengerbund.

The delegates of the Northeastern Saengerbund met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, Mr. FR. VOGEL presiding, when they, besides other business, resolved that the Saengerbund shall participate by singing in the celebration of the centennial birthday of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, on Sept. 14 next, in this City. They also received Mr. WILLIAM TSCHIRCH, the well-known German composer, who, on invitation of the Philadelphia Saengerbund, had come from Gera, Germany, to the Baltimore singing festival. Mr. TSCHIRCH is the guest of the New-York section of the Northeastern Saengerbund during his stay in this City.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

$63,000 of the Funds of the Security Insurance Company Missing.

Frank W. Ballard, the Secretary, Charged with the Offence.

On Tuesday last the officers of the Security Insurance Company made the surprising discovery of the loss of $63,000 belonging to the Company's funds. An investigation was made which revealed the fact that the money had been taken by FRANK W. BALLARD, the well-known Secretary of the Company, and that he had squandered it in Wall-street in stock speculations. The defalcation appeared to have been conducted in a most consummate manner, the money having been appropriated almost under the very eyes of the officers at different times during a period of several weeks, but without their knowledge. It was first reported that the $63,000 belonged to outside parties, who had deposited it with the Company as security on loans. The Company usually has a surplus of $900,000, part of which is used to make call loans, on which collateral security in the shape of Government bonds are required. None of these bonds were found to be molested, however, it being ascertained, by a search through the books that the missing money had been taken directly from the surplus funds. The defalcation caused the liveliest amazement among the officers of the Company, who had the most implicit confidence in the integrity of Secretary BALLARD. The defaulter became connected with the Company in November, 1866, previous to which time he acted with the Importers' and traders' Insurance Company as Secretary. He was also Secretary for the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Board, and was highly esteemed by insurance men generally. At the time the defalcation was exposed Mr. BALLARD was absent from the City, but he will be dismissed from his position immediately on his return.

Central New-Jersey Railroad Nuisance—Important Action of the Jersey City Authorities.

The various committees appointed by the citizens of Jersey City and the Common Councils of Jersey City and Bergen City, the Bergen Board of Health and the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, met on Wednesday evening in the Mayor's parlor, City Hall, Jersey City, to take into consideration the Central Railroad nuisance, to which reference has been repeatedly made. Colonel HOPE, General Land Agent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, represented the Company. After a brief session of the Citizens' Committee the meeting reorganized as a joint meeting of the several committees, Ex-Mayor J. B. ROMAR in the chair.

Colonel HOPE, upon invitation, made a statement on behalf of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, in the course of which he stated that the Company had had many difficulties to contend against in coming to the river, and had been compelled to make land for a terminus. Common earth had been tried and had failed, as the current washed it away, and after several experiments it had been discovered that the refuse of the cities would make a good filling and a solid foundation. They had employed disinfectants which they were using freely. The Central Company were willing to do all they could to abate the nuisance, but could not stop their work altogether. They were prepared to cover up with earth the offensive matter without delay, and exclude all dead animals and offensive substances, but the garbage could not now be separated from the ashes.

Mr. JEWELL stated that he believed the nuisance would depopulate Jersey City unless at once stopped. He was ill himself from the horrible smells. These stenches did not arise from low tide but from filling in. The water was black with filth.

Colonel HOPE remarked that the workmen were not injured by the smell; to which

Dr. YOULIN replied that they were, and that should yellow fever set in they would rot off like sheep.

Colonel HOPE was then asked by the Chairman as to whether the Company would promise never to dump any more garbage or filth, to which he replied that he could not promise that, but they would disinfect. Mayor HARRISON, of Bergen, stated that Drs. SWINBURNE and SAYRES, of New-York, had informed him that the nuisance from the filling in would be as bad two years hence as now. They ought to insist that the Company should not put another load of garbage anywhere in the county. After some considerable discussion as to instituting a law suit, Mr. JEWELL proposed a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed and instructed to ascertain immediately from the Central Railroad authorities whether they will, without delay, cover up with fresh earth and disinfectants the offensive matter already dumped by them, and will also, so far as possible, cease to dump any garbage at points where it will lie above the water, and will take all measures that they can to prevent the nuisance complained of being increased or continued.

Resolved, That if the Committee find that the Company will not or cannot in these methods afford relief, they are instructed to take legal methods to prevent the Company from ever putting any more garbage in the waters adjacent to or on the lands of Hudson County.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee: Messrs. H. D. VAN NOSTRAND, of the Board of Freeholders; Alderman CHRISTIE, of Jersey City, and Dr. J. J. YOULIN, of the Citizens' Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

The New-Jersey Schuetzenfest—Award of Prizes.

The annual Schuetzenfest of the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps was continued yesterday at Mount Pleasant Park, and drew together some six or seven thousand people. A signal gun was fired at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the day's proceedings commenced with dancing and shooting for prizes, which was continued up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when EDWARD BREHM was declared victor and crowned King. The ceremony of crowning took place in the Pavilion, the Jersey City Saengerrunde singing the crowning song. He was presented with a gold medal bearing on one side the State arms of New-Jersey, and, on the obverse, the arms of the Schuetzencorps, with the motto, "*Eintracht und Gesellig Keit*," and a purse containing $50 in gold, the first prize. The second prize was carried off by MARTIN FINK, of Jersey City. It consisted of a gold spoon. The third by A. G. GENEZ, of New-York; one dozen silver knives and forks. Fourth prize by ADAM SCHWARTZ, of Jersey City; $20 in greenbacks. Fifth prize by HENRY LEMBECH, Jersey City; one small cabinet, mounted with silver and inlaid with pearl. Sixth prize by HENRY KNOOP, of Jersey City; marble-top table. Seventh prize by JOHN TANGEMANN, of Jersey City; a basket of champagne, which was carried off by several parties. Eighth prize by HENRY WORTOWSKY, of Jersey City; a silver watch. Ninth prize by GEO. WEHRPARDT; $15 in greenbacks. Tenth prize by Captain GERDES; $10 in gold.

The following ladies, among a number of others, took prizes: Mrs. GARDNER, Mrs. ALLIERS, Mrs. MENCKE, Mrs. KELLERS and Mrs. HEINTZEN. The prizes, of which there were nearly 200, amounted to over $3,000. After the distribution all invited guests partook of dinner in the hotel on the grounds, after which dancing commenced and fireworks were let off, one piece of which was presented by J. G. & J. EDGE, of Jersey City, and which was 18x30 feet, bearing the inscription, "Jersey City Schuetzen corps, Captain RASCHER." This piece was surmounted by the figure of a soldier. Dancing was kept up till morning, and fortunately notwithstanding the immense crowd present no accident occurred, and everything passed off creditably to all concerned.

Executive Committee of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A special meeting of this Committee was held last evening at headquarters, No. 932 Third-avenue—N. H. BABCOCK, President, in the chair. The meeting was very largely attended, the majority of the members of the Committee being present, and the proceedings throughout were of the most harmonious character. After the usual routine business had been transacted, a Special Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Waterous, Nichols, Connolly, Thomas and Snider, to report on the present state of the organization with a view of reorganizing the same before the approaching elections.

The Trinity Church Receivership.

Judge MCCUNN will deliver a decision in a few days in relation to the application for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of Trinity Church. The utmost interest is manifested in the proceedings by the heirs of ANNEKE JANS, who will probably regard the decision as a signal for renewed litigation to recover the property.

Small-Pox at Quarantine.

The North German ship *Admiral*, Captain HAESLOOP, forty-six days from Bremen, with 298 steerage passengers and a crew of nineteen men, arrived at quarantine yesterday morning, having on board a large number of cases of small-pox. The disease made its appearance soon after leaving port, but did not spread to any extent among the passengers until within the past two weeks. None of the cases have so far proved fatal, and only one child died of croup during the passage. On arrival at Quarantine the sick were at once sent to the Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the well passengers vaccinated. The vessel is at present detained at Quarantine for observation, and none of the passengers will be allowed to land while there is a probability of any new cases breaking out among them. The following are the names of those sent to Hospital: Frederika Ernst, Adolf Ernst, Anna Maria Ernst, Maria von Helms, Auguste Tupen, Matilde Tupen, Louise Rost, Sophie Rost, Clara Muller, Herman Muller, Frederika Faulkmann, Katrina Usthmann, Lena Usthmann, Ida Usthmann, Frederick Wilhelm, Christian H. Gans, Helen Brumberg, Fred. Wilhelm, I. Pretios, Johanna Pretios, Frederika Faulkmann, Maria Kenp, Max Helms, Bertha Helms, Katrina Hund, Frederika Ley, Anna Maria Ley, Joseph Ribe and Heinrich Niemeisa.

NEW BARGE OFFICE.

Construction of a Revenue Depot and Naval Landing at the Battery—Interesting Operations of Divers.

No doubt those who frequent and promenade the Castle Garden grounds have noticed that some alterations are being made in the revenue-cutters' landing near the Staten Island ferry-house. For some time back divers and masons have been engaged in making arrangements for the formation of a new pier and basin in that locality. The object is to build a landing and new barge office for the accommodation of American and foreign naval vessels. The plan is as follows:

A stone basin is to be built from the Staten Island ferry-house, extending along the old Battery wall 125 feet long and 250 feet into the water to the Harbor Commissioners' line; then west along said line 125 feet, thus forming a basin 125 feet in length by 225 feet in width. It is intended for the use of Revenue cutters, vessels belonging to the General Government service, and as a boat-landing for the boats of American and foreign naval vessels. On each wall will be a three-terraced landing with stone steps leading from below the low-water mark to the quay. On the west of said basin will be reserved a space of 125 by 250 feet for the erection of a fire-proof stone and iron three-story building, surmounted by a cupola bearing a stationary light, to take the place of the present barge office. It is to be fitted up for the accommodation of boarding-officers, inspectors, and others connected with the Custom-house. Hither all vessels will bring their papers for entry, and foreign passengers of the first-class, with their baggage, will be brought by steam tugs from the transatlantic steamers arriving daily at this port. This building is designed by A. B. MULLETT, architect to the Treasury Department, who has already submitted three different plans of the same. No definite conclusion has been arrived at as to its probable dimensions up to the present; but a general outline of its proposed conveniencies will not be uninteresting.

In the centre of the building, in the first story, will be an archway, through which are to run tramways connecting with the foot of Whitehall-street, for the conveyance of baggage to the several lines of cars running up town. Hereafter, when the Church-street line shall have been brought through, these tramways will connect with a street designed to be laid from Whitehall-street, through the Castle Garden grounds, to the foot of Broadway, along which horse-cars will run. This is the project. And if consummated, it is the intention of the Government to build such a basin and pier as may be suggestive of improvement to our East and North River docks and piers. To complete this enterprise it is estimated that $500,000 will have to be expended.

Already the work has commenced, and Mr. DIXON, of William-street, in this City, who furnished the stone for building the Treasury Department at Washington, has the contract. Under the superintendence of WM. ESTABROOK, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, everything goes along satisfactorily. The *modus operandi* is this: Along the Staten Island ferry-dock on the west side, dredges were employed in cutting away the mud and stones to increase the depth of water to twenty-four feet below low-water mark. After this two divers—G. W. TOWNSEND and J. PALMER—were sent down to level the bottom preparatory to laying the pier foundations, by filling the rocky interstices with concrete. Having done this, they laid the foundation in this manner: One of them is lowered from a scow, and when he reached bottom a tub of concrete is sent down after him. Having intimated that all is right, a large granite stone, ten feet long, five wide and two thick, is next lowered. Touching a spring in the lower chime of the tube, the bottom drops and the concrete falls upon the desired spot. He levels it immediately, and guiding the stone with little difficulty—as it is more susceptible of motion when suspended in deep water than in the air—he signals the derrickman, who lets it down into its place. Thus the foundation of 165 feet of the outer wall has already been laid. If the work progresses as well as it has hitherto, the basin will be completed by the 1st of December.

Fire in Mercer-street.

At about 8:40 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 75 Mercer-street, occupied by JAMES MCBRIDE & Co., dealers in hats, caps and fur goods. The flames spread rapidly through the entire floor, and before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the flames considerable damage was occasioned. MCBRIDE & CO. occupy the entire upper portion of the building, and their loss is estimated at $10,000. The first floor is occupied by HARLOW ROYS, leather dealer, whose stock was slightly damaged by water. The building is owned by THOMAS B. CRIPPEN, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

Fire in New-Street.

At 8:20 last evening a fire broke out in the distillery of WOODROW & GEORGE, Nos. 42 and 44 New-street, caused by the ignition of the fumes from a whisky still. The firemen were promptly on hand and soon extinguished the flames. Damage to stock and building, $2,500; insured.

Piano-Makers on a Strike.

The Piano-makers' Union of this city, Mr. HENRY SIEBERT presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, with regard to the sounding-board men of the piano factory of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, who, on account of a reduction of their wages, are on a strike since Monday last. The association resolved to support the strikers morally and materially during their strike.

The Yachts Sappho and Meteor.

The yacht *Sappho* is on the screw dock at the foot of Market-street, East River, having her bottom smoothed and painted, and an entire new set of standing rigging fitted fore and aft, made of the best Italian hemp. She will come off the dock on Friday night and the *Meteor* will go on to have a metal keel fitted. The *Sappho* will not sail for England until Tuesday or Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER, formerly Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, is rapidly convalescing, and is now able to walk about with the aid of crutches. He intends to leave the City very soon, to remain during the Summer, and his physicians believe that he will be able to resume work in September.

The Sunday Schools and congregations of the Allen and Forsyth streets Methodist Episcopal Churches will make a joint excursion to Alderney Park, N. J., to-day, leaving the foot of Pike-street, East River, at 8 o'clock A. M. A delightful time is anticipated.

A fire occurred yesterday in the house No. 933 Second-avenue, owned by JAMES H. HOFFMAN, and occupied by JULES BIEN, doing a damage of $5,000 to house and furniture.

GEO. BEAVER, aged 16, of No. 163 West Twenty-sixth-street, fell through the hatchway of AARONS & BROTHER'S factory, No. 388 Bleecker-street, and fractured both arms. He was taken to his home by his friends.

The remains of an unknown woman were found last evening floating in the North River at the foot of Leroy-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Brooklyn.

Judge GILBERT has issued an injunction at the suit of JOHN C. BARTON and other property-owners on Gold-street, to stop the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company laying their track in Gold-street, from Willoughby-street to De Kalb-avenue, until the property-owners along the line of the street are allowed compensation.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has placed one of its humane trucks near the City Hall, to be used for the aid of disabled animals. Another is placed in the Eastern District.

Mrs. GEORGE BROACH, formerly of Williamsburg, was foiled in an attempt yesterday to commit suicide by the interposition of Detective FROST, who had heard her say to Judge WALSH that she would kill herself.

New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared a dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 2. The Paterson and Newark Railroad is completed, and the work of extending the road across the river to New-York is to be proceeded with.

The Reported Poisoning of a Ship's Crew at Manila.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 14.

From the report of Captain L. GODE, of the North German bark *Sarah and Maria*, which arrived yesterday from Manila, after a passage of fifty-five days, we obtain the following: It was reported at Manila that on May 15, all of the crew, excepting the Captain and mates, of the American ship *Southern Cross* had been suddenly taken sick, and were said to have been poisoned. The crew were apparently well in the morning, but were taken ill after breakfast. As the *Sarah and Maria* sailed during the following night, no further particulars could be ascertained. There is great excitement in Manila on the subject.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Cause of Luperon's Departure from Samana—Capture of Five Sloops by the "Telegrafo"—Dispatches of Luperon to the Revolutionary Agents—New Steamer Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARRAHONA, Friday, July 9, 1869.

Shortly after the action of the 24th ult. between the steamer *Telegrafo* and the two Dominican war schooners which the *Tybee* towed down from Santo Domingo to Samana, General LUPERON left Samana in the *Telegrafo* for this place. His officers, it is said, urged him to adopt this course, as they feared another and more formidable attack from BAEZ. The fact that the schooners were towed down to Samana by the *Tybee*, and the further fact that the *Tybee* took down a quantity of arms and ammunition which she landed at Fort Cacao previous to the fight, as well as the circumstance that General HOUGRIA, the Dominican War Minister, was on board the steamer when she went to Samana, led them to conclude that BAEZ was receiving help from the Americans; and so it was considered prudent to get out of the way as soon as possible.

The two schooners were disabled in the fight, but the *Telegrafo* did not venture to pursue them to Fort Cacao, under which they took shelter after being worsted. On her way from Samana to Barrahona the *Telegrafo* captured five sloops, a schooner and three open boats—all Dominican—and brought them as prizes to Barrahona, delivering them over to General CABRAL, as well as the arms and ammunition on board the steamer. The *Telegrafo* then left for Turk's Island, and is to proceed then to Saint Marc. Whether LUPERON really intends going to those places, or, if not, where he will turn up, is not known. It is believed, however, that his presence here is not desired by CABRAL and the other leaders of the revolution.

While at Samana LUPERON organized a Provisional Government, and addressed dispatches to the agents of the revolutionary party abroad, notifying them of the fact, and instructing them as to their duties in the premises. Among other things, he specially enjoins upon them to let foreign public opinion clearly understand that the revolution has possession of the important Bay of Samana, henceforth separated from the power and control of BAEZ, and that, consequently, all treaties and contracts which may have been made, or may hereafter be made, relative to the cession or sale of said bay, will be considered and treated as null and void and of no effect, the people of the Dominican Republic protesting now, as they will ever protest, against any act or any infringing the sovereignty of their territory. This Samana question is pregnant with trouble, and we have news from Santo Domingo City that President BAEZ is very much perplexed at the precipitate action which has been taken in the matter by Colonel FABENS.

The Cabralites are now in possession of San Juan, Azua, Neybo, Barrahona, Las Matas and two or three other places.

BAEZ, it is said, has written a letter to a mercantile firm in New-York, pledging himself to afford every facility and give every possible encouragement to a regular line of steamers between New-York and Santo Domingo City.

NOBLE ACT OF A SOUTHERN GIRL.—At Smithville, N. C., on the 13th inst., the daughter of Captain HUNTER, of the steamship *Fairbanks*, while playing on the dock at Smithville, was struck by a plank and immediately knocked overboard. Miss KATE STUART being on the dock at the time, immediately plunged in, and being a capital swimmer, caught the girl as she came up the second time. Miss STUART immediately struck out for the shore, but as the child (aged 12) was so heavy, she was obliged to cling to the posts of the dock until sufficiently recovered to swim to the shore with her burden. All honor is due to this brave girl, who has twice been instrumental in saving the life of her fellow-beings.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 83¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 19; Illinois, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 22—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 2 Red Western, 9s. ₱ cental. Corn, 30s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 29s. for New do.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22—11 A. M.

Sugar firm at 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; easier at 28s. for do. afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22—1 P. M.

Stocks firm. Illinois, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 22—1 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 61s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 69s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON—The market opens firm for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £459,000 sterling since last report.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 83⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 22—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 10s. 6d.; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d.

LONDON, Thursday, July 22—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton. Sprits Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sugar firmer at 28s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 22.

Petroleum easier at 50 francs for Standard White.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

The amount of specie in vault in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs since the last report.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 22—Evening.

United States Bonds closed buoyant at 88¼ for the old issue.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22.

Bourse strong. Rentes, 72f. 10c.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 22—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet and steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 275 bbls. City Ground Spring at $6 50@$6 75. RYE FLOUR nominal at $5 75. WHEAT opened advanced and in fair demand, and closed quiet and easy; sales 6,500 bushels Green Bay at $1 36; 7,500 bushels Red Winter at $1 43; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 39; 7,900 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 32; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 44; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 40; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Racine at $1 39½; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 41, to arrive; 7,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 40; 1 car White Michigan at $1 70; Chicago and Milwaukee Spring held at $1 40@$1 41 at the close. CORN in fair demand, excited and firm at an advance Sales—Early, 20,000 bushels Kiln-dried and Vacuum-cured at 92c. and 88c.; later, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 95c.; and in afternoon, 8,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Western and 8,000 bushels Vacuum-cured, all at 95c.; No. 2 generally held at 97c. at the close. OATS opened easier but closed firm at 77c. Sales—Early, 23,000 bushels Western at 75c.; in afternoon, 3,300 bushels Western at 77c. RYE—Small parcels sell at $1 20. PORK, $33 50. LARD steady at 19c. FREIGHTS—12¾c.@12c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn; 7½c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR active; sales of Spring Extras at $5 37@$7 75. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $1 35½@$1 36¼; No. 2, $1 33¾@$1 34. CORN advancing and excited; sales at 85c.@88½c. for fresh; 82c.@82½c. June receipts; this afternoon No. 2 was firm at 90c., seller August. CORN steady at 68c.@68½c. for No. 2. RYE—No. 1 inactive; No. 2 higher; sales at $1 05@$1 07. BARLEY nominal at $1 35@$1 40 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at $1. Mess PORK inactive and nominally unchanged. LARD quiet at 18½c.@18¾c. for steam; 18c.@18¼c. for Summer rendered. Dry-salted SHOULDERS active and steady at 13c. HAMS, 17½c. CATTLE steady; best grades higher; $4 25@$5 25 for Cows; $7 75@$8 for Extra Prime shipping. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Hogs, 12,000 head. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 89,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,500 head.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 22.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 33c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$5 87½; Extra, $5 60@$5 87½; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT active; Prime to Low Choice Red Fall, $1 30@$1 40; Choice Fall Amber, $1 50; Choice to Fancy White, $1 45@$1 60. CORN dull; Mixed, in bulk, 90c.; Yellow, 91c.; White, 92c.@95c.; Mixed, in sacks, 95c.; Choice Yellow, $1 04; Choice to Fancy White, $1 05@$1 08. OATS, 67½c.@68c. for Black and Mixed. RYE firm at $1 28. WHISKY, $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 50 for heavy. Dry-salted MEATS firm, with no sales. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Packed, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD quiet at 18½c. CATTLE steady and unchanged. HOGS, $7@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR steady, with a fair demand; sales 1,600 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 25 for White; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT in light demand; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 46; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 54. CORN scarce and firm; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 90c.; 800 bushels kiln-dried at 98c., and 4,000 bushels No. 1 at 95c. CORNMEAL, $1 90 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $26@$28 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—1,168,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—600 bbls. Flour, 28,200 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 2,006,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON in light demand; Middlings, 34c.@34½c. BARK dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Extra, $5 50@$5 75; North Western Extra Family, $6@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio do., $7@$8. WHEAT dull; New Red, $1 50@$1 53; White, $1 65@$1 68. RYE commands $1 30@$1 40. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; Mixed Western, $1 07. OATS less firm; Western, 78c.; Southern and Pennsylvania, 70c.@75c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude unchanged; Refined, 31c.@31½c. WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm for New, and in good demand at $1 12@$1 16 for Red; and $1 40 for White; the demand exceeds the supply. CORN in fair demand at 74c.@75c. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE, 90c. WHISKY, $1; demand light. PROVISIONS firm and quiet, with but little doing. MESS PORK, $33@$33 25. BULK MEATS, 13c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c.@16c. for Sides. BACON, 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18½c.@18¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominally unchanged. GOLD, 135. EXCHANGE firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON nominal; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 60 bales; receipts, 31 bales; exports, 947 bales. GOLD, 135¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150; New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR weaker; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, $1 20. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $28. PORK, $34 75. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.@21c.; Keg, 22½c. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES—No sales; fermenting nominal at 83c. WHISKY, $1 15. COFFEE unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 34c. FLOUR quiet and steady; stock extremely light. WHEAT dull and lower; Prime to Choice Red, $1 50@$1 60; White, $1 65@$1 75. CORN dull and lower; Prime White, $1 07@$1 11; Yellow, $1 05@$1 08. OATS dull and lower; Prime New, 65c.@75c. MESS PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15½c. HAMS, 22c.@24c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY—Stock very scarce at $1 09@$1 10; market quiet and firm.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR quiet at $7 50 for Double Extra White. WHEAT—Amber, $1 44½ for No. 1 New; Red, $1 35½@$1 36 on spot, with an active speculative demand. CORN advanced 3c.; No. 1, 95c. on spot; 96½c. seller August; 97c. buyer July. OATS advanced 3c.; Michigan, 74c. RYE steady. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR firmer and 12½c. higher. WHEAT firm at $1 37 for No. 1; $1 33¼ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 69c. for No. 2. CORN advancing; sales at 85c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY $1 25 for Common. FREIGHTS weak; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 20; White, $1 30. CORN steady; in bulk, 90c. OATS steady at 70c. RYE, $1 20. BARLEY, $1 20. TOBACCO steady. Mess PORK, $33; Clear Sides, 19c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Shoulders, 15c. LARD, 19½c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 21½c. HIGHWINES firm at $1 01.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 22.

WHEAT is unchanged; the supply is unequal to the demand, and full prices are obtained. RYE quiet; State nominally $1 25. CORN is in limited request, and the market is easier; sales, 350 bushels Western Mixed at 90c. OATS in fair shipping request and steady; sales, 20,000 bushels Western at 81c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 22.

COTTON quiet at 31c.; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 64 bales; stock, 413 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 20@$1 40. CORN, 90c. OATS firm at 82c.@85c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON—No stock was offered to-day, and consequently there has been no market; receipts, 25 bales; exports, 157 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 22.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 65@$5. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR quiet at $2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 21.

FLOUR is in good demand at $4 87½@$5 75; Oregon Extra, $5@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 70, a decline of 5c. LEGAL TENDERS, 75.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 22.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; Extra White Winter, $1 81@$1 82; No. 1 White Winter, $1 69.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON market quiet and in light demand; sales, 25 bales; Middlings, 32¾c.; receipts, 18 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON dull with no sales; Middlings nominally 33c.; receipts, 98 bales; exports, 88 bales.

MOBILE, Thursday, July 22.

COTTON quiet; sales 150 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 22.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅝. Gold, 135¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	W.	Clear	67
Boston	N. W.	Clear	72
New-York	W. S. W.	Clear	73
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	67
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	70
Washington	S. W.	Clear	75
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	74
Richmond	N. E.	Hazy	72
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	61
Buffalo	W.	Clear	70
Pittsburg	—	Clear	69
Chicago	N. W.	Hazy	68
Louisville	S.	Clear	77
Mobile	W.	Cloudy	86
New-Orleans	—	Cloudy	82
Key West	S. E.	Clear	86
Havana	—	Clear	85
Augusta, Ga.	S. W.	Cloudy	81
Charleston	E. N. E.	Cloudy	84
Port Hastings, formerly Plaister Cove	—	Overcast	72

[Advertisement.]

The Cuban expedition has postponed its day of sailing at the urgent solicitation of United States Government officials; and Marshal Barlow has crowned his conquering head and those of his triumphant deputies with victorious wreaths, in the shape of KNOX'S incomparable Hats, Summer issue. KNOX'S Hats of the period, light, airy and elegant, are truly the crown jewels of fashion.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Donau	July 10	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London.
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre.
FOR RIO, &C.			
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Brazil and St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post Office at 1. P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 22—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool.*—Dr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Elliott, Mrs. E. Adey, Mrs. S. M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dryburgh, Henry Ryan, Miss Bishoprick, Miss Gheucase, Mrs. D. A. McTavish and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Ranine, 5 children, infant and servant, Ed. Philpott, James H. Murray, E. Power, W. R. Smith, Mrs. Ann Blanch, Ellis Peterson, A. G. Thayer, John Hassett.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises. 4 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 21 | Gov. Island. 8 10 | Hell Gate.. 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, National Steamship Navigation Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, &c.; Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Louisberg, Thomas, Jacksonville, Baker & Co.; Weser, Winke, Bremen, A. Oelrichs & Co.

Ship America, Bartlett, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Gazette, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs C. W. King, Ayers, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Gussipina, (Ital.,) Bono, Palermo, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Kodiak, Downing, Vigo, W. Talbot & Co.; Dora, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Pictou, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Sons; H. Trowbridge, Leighton, Philadelphia, David Babcock.

Schrs. Helen G. King, McGregor, St. Marta, D. de Castro & Co.; Ned Sumpter, Higgins, Portsmouth, Cander & Pressey; [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], St. John, G. F. Bulley; Franklin, Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Porto Plata, Montgomery, Porto Plata, Higgins & Hemlin; F. D. Dailey, Locke, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon; Wenonah, Mitchell, Baltimore, N. L. McCready; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, to master; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready.

Sloop Temperance, Whaley, Bridgeport, J. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown 7th, via Boston 21st, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Ship Admiral (N. G.,) Haesloop, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 298 passengers to Herman Batjer & Bro. Has had light westerly winds and calms almost the whole passage; June 21, lat. 45 30, lon. 41, saw a British bark dismasted, having lost two topmasts and yards; being calm at the time could not speak her or ascertain her name.

Ship Cynosure, Evans, of and from Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 41 passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co. Has had light variable winds up to the Banks, since strong S. W. winds; June 24, Oliver M. Coope, seaman, a native of Maine, fell from the upper main topsail yard, to the deck, and was killed.

Bark Narragansett, Hamlin, Havre 62 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to J. Atkins & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Lucy Frances, Alpton, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Valkerien, (N. G.,) Westad, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co. July 15, lat. 16 S., lon. 32, saw bark Fulton, (Br.,) steering south.

Brig Burmah, Winslow, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Geo. E. Dale, Dale, Bangor, with lumber; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig John Armstrong, (of St. Kitts,) Lange, Yabacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Durfee, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancey, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light winds and calms, and was 5 ds. north of Cape Henry.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacao 12 ds., with mdse. to Theo. Foulke. Left no vessels.

Brig Frederico, (Ital.,) Megna, Palermo April 28, and Gibraltar May 27, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Arthur, Jordan, Brazos, Texas 24 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Porter, Alexandria, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (of Islip, L. I.,) Thurber, Harbor Island 6 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Humacoa 16 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Snow & Richardson. Has had light winds and calms the whole passage. July 12 to 15, between lat. 26 and 30, lon. 73, the thermometer stood 112 in the shade on deck, and 93 in the cabin.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, (of Calais,) Robbins, Port Morant, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Palestine, Pharo, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. David Currie, Reed, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Bearse, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ella, Gray, Bangor, with lumber to H. W. Loud.

Schr. General Banks, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. Mount Hope, Farnum, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Mary Means, Ryard, Calais 8 ds., with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Oliver Hayward, Herring, Bangor, with lumber to T. R. Jones.

Schr. Vicksburg, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber for Flushing.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. General Marion, Crowell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Shaw, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Union, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Kenerson, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. General Banks, Fitzgerald, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. R. P. King, Fleming, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Compton, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Mason, Newburg, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Lucy H. Gibson, (of Boston,) Chase, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. N. Berry, Hamilton, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Lookout, Pomeroy, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tiger, Munroe, Camden, Me., with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, Stubbs, Bangor, with lumber; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Norton, Wareham, for Rondout.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Anderson Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. E. G. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia.
Schr. A. S. Fitch, Yates, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Wells, Virginia.
Schr. C. S. Scull, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. James Jones, Jones, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Jonesport.
Schr. Silas Wright, Heath, New-Haven.
Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelly, Falmouth.
Schr. Milton, Davis, Warren, R. I.
Schr. S. B. Franklin, Holt, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Portland, Conn.
Schr. General Grant, Miller, Dighton.
Schr. James Burritt, Boyd, New-Haven.
Schr. Lugano, Shanahan, Virginia.
Schr. A. R. Kirk, Barratt, Alexandria, Va.
Schr. Zoe, Cole, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Providence.
Schr. W. A. Burbos, Smith, Branford.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Providence.
Schr. Gertrude, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Charles Lynch, King, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushner, Rondout, for Norwich.
Schr. Tillie E., Blake, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Kate, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. F. A. Conkling, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. San Juan, Jones, Port Jefferson.
Schr. White Rock, Hubbell, Rondout, for Essex.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Rondout, for Norwich.
Schr. Justina, Keene, Rondout, for Danvers.
Schr. Louisa, Hanlon, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. A. J. Dyer, Baker, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Revenue, Baldwin, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. J. Gilmore, Plunkett, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Spray, Martin, Trenton, for Middletown.
Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Trenton, for Providence.
Schr. Marion, Wells, New-Haven.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Branford.
Schr. Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Pawtucket.
Schr. John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton, for Rondout.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Weser, for Bremen; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Saratoga, for Richmond.

Below.

Brig O. Blanchard, from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arr. barks Brilliant, from Yokohama; Return, from Liverpool; John M. Worcester, from New-York; brig H. C. Brooks, from Charleston. She reports having seen an unknown dismasted ship off Nantucket yesterday. The two last letters of her name were N. Y. A steamer has gone in search of her.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Maryland, Baltimore; brig Americus, Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 20, A. M.—Arr. schr. Eastern Belle, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. schr. Luther S. Chase.

P. M.—Arr. brig Mary Oliver, (Br.,) New-York; schrs. Walter H. Thorndike and L. T. Knight, Philadelphia for Boston; J. L. Worthington, do. for Saco; Malabar, Rondout for Belfast; Amanda Powers, do. for Boston; Red Jacket, New-York for do.

21st, A. M.—Arr. brig John Lewis, (Br.,) Willsboro, N. B., for New-York; schrs. Fannie Mitchell, Calais for Bridgeport; New-Zealand, do. for New-York; Harriet Newell, Machias for do.; Olive Avery, Rockland for do.; P. S. Lindsey, Saco for do.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Cld. ship Queensbury, for Cork with 18,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Whittington, for Liverpool.

Cld. ship Alice Davies, for Liverpool, with 17,000 sacks of wheat and 1,000 bbls. of flour.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cld. schr. Harriet Brewster, New-York.

Sld. steamer Rapidan, New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Colorado—Ship, from Calcutta for New-York, June 1, lat. 33 S., lon. 14 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, July 5, brig Alpha, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Pedro, for do., ready; Afton, for do. in a few ds.; schr. Pilot's Bride, for do., ldg.

At Port Marant, Jam., July 3, bark Harriet A. Stevens, for New-York, to sail July 20.

HAVANA, July 22.—The steamship Eagle arrived last night from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

MOVILLE, July 22.—The steamship Cambria, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived to-day.

FANS! FANS!
IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 443, July 22, 1869.
4, 49, 25, 69, 68, 9, 39, 57, 46, 14, 26, 34.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 444, July 22, 1869.
23, 61, 44, 40, 74, 16, 50, 7, 29, 78, 30, 8.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, July 22, 1869.
63, 54, 48, 2, 38, 18, 13, 8, 60, 67, 21, 58.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 468, July 22, 1869.
37, 11, 58, 8, 29, 54, 45, 38, 29, 67, 34, 4.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.